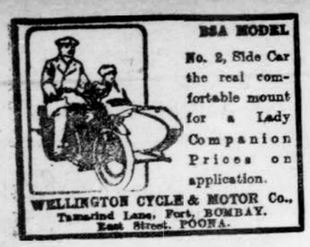

BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
S. K. NORMAN, 1918—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
BARJORJI NEERTHALI & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 131 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
8th August	CALEDONIA	7,572
13th ,,	NOVARA	6,850
20th ,,	MANTUA *	10,909
27th ,,	DEVANHA	8,092
3rd Sept.	DON GOLA	8,056
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	MANELA†	8,200
24th ,,	NALDERA *	15,825
1st October,	PLASSY	7,346
8th ,,	MOREA	10,890
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
29th ,,	MALWA*	10,941

* MANTUA, * NALDERA, * MALWA — Through steamers from Australia.
†MANELA — Through steamer from China.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.
A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

DATE.	STEAMER	REMARKS.
†0th August	DILWARA	To Colombo, Straits and China.
10th August	DILWARA	* Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
26th ,,	MALWA	
23rd September	NARKUNDA	
21st October	MANTUA	

* Through steamer from London.)

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £16. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 6d.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	—
4th August	BARPETA	Karachi & P Gulf
5th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
5th ,,	VARSOVA	Basra direct,
10th ,,	KARAPARA	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 128.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure.
Ataka Maru	M. Iriye	22nd July	2nd Aug.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	28th Aug	12th ,,
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	10th Aug,	22nd ,,
Malay Maru	T Shimazaki	20th ,,	2nd Sept

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	5339	25th Aug	7th Aug
†SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima.	5872	1st ,,	7th ,,
TotomiMaru.	T. Fukuura.	3352	5th ,,	18th ,,
WakasaMaru	B. Tsuda	074	3rd Aug.	16th ,,
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	28th ,,	9th Sept.

‡ This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA' LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK' LIMITED,

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonoseki.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien.	Newchwang.	Sourabaya.
Hamburg	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK' LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,38,73,33
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,46

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£	99,500
Reserve Fund	£	26,600
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£	1,005.000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq. Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE
49 Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,25,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widow of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS.
Branch Secretary,
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent.*
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Branch Secretary.
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION

We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,
Managing Proprietor: Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
203, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our-rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or	The Chief Agents.
309, Bow Bazar.	D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta.	1 Chowringhee
	Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, B.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorje & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexations restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666.
RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,773.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tobing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Welterwredon
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta. Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drams of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

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Trial order is earnestly solicited,

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppe Police Chowkie Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-3

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 8

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS for provinces all over India to sell Pfaff Sewing Machines, German Make. Price suitable, Terms net cash. BELL & CO., LTD., Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay No. 2.
A R914

WANTED.—An influential CANVASAR in Import Export Firm, having good experience in Mill line. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10343

WANTED.—COMPOUNDER young, energetic, accurate and neat. Apply personally to Dr. VITHALDAS J. MODY, M.B., B.S., 4-6-8, Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane, Kalbadevi.
A R985

WANTED.—AGENTS to sell Swadeshi Brass and iron cots, cradles and other manufactures for hospital, household, camp, office furniture of NANU'S BRASS WORKS; Kalbadevi. Bombay.
A R993

WANTED—AGENTS at all places to sell shares of the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Company, Limited. Shares still available at par S. V. JOSHI & Co., Managing Agents, Nagpur City.
A C9830

WANTED.—A COMPETENT ELECTRICIAN with knowledge of mechanics, for a first class hotel in Bombay. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7011, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10286

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SUB-OVERSEER knowing plans, estimates and construction work. Pay Rs. 75 to 100 Preference will be given to one knowing survey. (Sd.) CHHODALAL S. SHAH, President, Viramgam Municipality.
A C 10312

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT and ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANTS for a First Class Indian Bank in Bombay, preferably with experience of Foreign Exchange business. Good salary and prospects to experienced and qualified men. Apply Box No. 7015, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 972

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two ORGANISING INSPECTORS for the coordination of the work of the Ahmedabad District Congress Committee to go round every Taluka and push forth Congress work. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 with travelling charges. Apply SECRETARY stating qualifications, and minimum salary expected.
A R10342

WANTED.—Very experienced SALESMEN, by a Limited Company, holding well-known Dye-Manufacturers' Sole Concessions. Thorough knowledge of both Aniline and Alizarine Colours, British and German, necessary. Those with pre-war experience preferred. Apply immediately with full particulars to:—Box No. 7022, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R992

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—(1.) FINANCE MINISTER. (2.) JUDICIAL MINISTER. Salary up to Rs. 1,500 per mensem according to qualifications for both posts. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pensions etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 15th August to THE POLITICAL SECRETARY in his Highness' Government, Alwar.
A C 10313

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—TUITIONS by a Collegian well up in English, Persian to teach boys and girls charges very moderate. Apply Box No. 6089, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R907

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—GODOWNS at Jambulwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Apply VISSANJI SONS & CO., 3—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
C C10339

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR OFFICES in Murzban Road, area about 2800 sq. ft. Immediate Entry. Apply UNION BANK OF INDIA, Apollo Street.
C C10329

BLOCKS in a new building on tram line at Ripon Road near Parsee Statue, consisting of 2 bed, hall, kitchen and dining, store room and a private closet, with electric lift, E. L. and sufficient water for Rs. 160.
C R994

ONE big SHOP at Ripon Road, near Parsee Statue on tram line, specially suitable for a Show Room or a Store, and a Godown area about 2,000 square feet with enough light suitable for a dairy concern or anything.
C R995

TO BE LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, OFFICE ROOMS and RESIDENTIAL ROOMS in the KARTIKI BUILDING, Kazi Syed Street near Carnac Bridge. Apply within Room No. 13; or Mr. S. H. Talwalkar, Tukaram Building- Tardeo Road, Bombay, No. ..
C R 976

TO BE LET.—At Fort and Mody Street, opposite General Post Office, near Victoria Terminus, 3rd floor of a building, suitable for office, airy and commodious, fitted with electric light and fans. Apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R865

TO BE LET in Delhi, an lease, a five storied HOUSE, very near to the main railway station, situated an Queen's Road designed and built under the supervision of a European Architect, especially built for motor trade, can be used as a hotel or offices. Sanitary fittings up to date fitted with electric light and lift. For particulars apply to MASTER SHEOPARSHAD MADAN GOPAL, (Nilka Katra, Delhi).
C R903

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR, cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or 'phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA C9880

FOR SALE.—One 4 cylinder 12 H. P. two seater SWIFT CAR. Recently overhauled and painted. In excellent running order. Apply Box No. 7020, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R990

FOR SALE.—Five Seater PULLMAN CAR. Fitted with electric lights and self starter. In excellent running order. Apply Box No. 7021, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R991

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

LATHE in perfect condition with tools, price Rs. 250. Electric fan with 3 bales in working order, Rs. 160. Apply DIGAN BROS., 187, Hornby Road.
K R989

WANTED—SECOND HAND, in running order, a 14 inches English flour mill with English 5 H. P. electric motor A. C. Apply Box No. 7010, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R968

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS In Packets: "LUCKY DIPS" at Rs. 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, and 50 each. All Excellent Value. Fine range of Ceylon "Pence" and Cape "Triangles" and other Good Stamps always in stock for advanced Collectors. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C10293

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Expert preparation for COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTANCY and Banking Courses. GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDINGS, Apollo Street.
M R980

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 19 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams; imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M GH.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—New Portable SAW BENCH, complete with saws single cylinder 8½" x 12" steam engine, boiler, etc. Spindle on ball bearings take saw up to 60" diameter. Steel table in sections. Engine Marshall's, Gainsborough. Price F. O. B. Aden £1,271. Further particulars apply to Messrs COWASJEE DINSHAW AND BROTHERS, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R10331

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250. No. 2 Model Rs. 330. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 1

FOR SALE.—About 15,000 maunds GRASS will be available for sale at Diwanganj Station G. I. P. Ry. during the coming Hay making season. Rate annas ten per maund for unbaled grass. Intending purchasers to bring their own machines for pressing the grass. Apply to THE FOREST SECRETARY, to the Hair Apparent, BHOPAL.
T C10344

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PLOTS FOR LEASE.

PLOTS for lease for short or long period at Jetha Street, Lamington Road, (Opp. Byculla Club).
Apply to.
Messrs. AMERCHAND & MANGALDAS,
11, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C10327

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NEW ISSUE.

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Calls has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 15th August, 1921, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
BURN & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 1st July, 1921.
C9978

THE HINDOOSTAN SPG. & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered office of the company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up for the year ending 31st March 1921.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board, of Messrs. Vasanji Vithaldas and Purmananddas Chaturbhuj as Directors of the company.
4th.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1921-1922 and to fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1921.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 10th August, 1921 to 27th August, 1921, both days inclusive.
C10345

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO,. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921, at 4 (four) p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made for the year ending 31st March 1921.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1921-22 and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Hargovandas Jumnadas Ramjee as an additional Director of the Company.
6th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
(Sd.) THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1921.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will BE CLOSED, from the 10th August, 1921 to 27th August, 1921, both days inclusive.
C10341

NOTICE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT REWA STATE.

THE next contract for the extraction and export of certain minor produce consisting of Bahera (Terminalia Ballarica) Harra, Harri, (Myrobalan or Terminalia Chibula) Aonla (Phyllanthus Amblica), Majith (used in dying) Catchu (Katha) Honey and wax, Gum of sorts, Chironji or Charoli, Tikhur, Bechandi, Country medicine such as Bhilawa, Banslochan, white and black Musli, roots of Pipra, Loadh, Roots of Chinar, Kamraj, Bhoraj, Tejraj, Hansraj, Balraj, Butch and Chitawar, Horns of Arna (Bison) and Horns and Hides of Chital, Roj and Stag, from the Southern Rewa Forests which includes Illaqua Kaun, Patrehi, Deori, Kothi, Jaitpur, Sohagpur, Beohari, Pathraula, Majholi, Gungour and Camp Umaria, i.e. the forests situated within the Inspectorships of Chandia, Bandhogarh, Sohagpur Jaithari, Beohari and Mad was will be given by public auction at Rewa on the 31st August 1921 in the office of the undersigned at 11 a.m. The period of the contract will be for 3 or 5 years according to the orders of the Council of Regency.

The average income of the past 10 years to the State has been from October 1911 to September 1916 Rs. 50,500 per year, from October 1916 to September 1921 Rs. 75,000 per year.

Other conditions for the lease will be available in the office of the undersigned and will be announced at the time of bidding.

The contract period is to commence from the 1st October, 1921.

The auction will be held before Rao Bahadur V. K. Mulye Revenue Member, Council of Regency, to whom further communication should be made.

V. K. MULYE,
Revenue Member,
Council of Regency, Rewa State.
Rewa, July 1921. C10356

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that we have DISPENSED with the services of our Mehtajee PERMANAND PITAMBER, an inhabitant of Amarali, from Friday, the 29th of July, 1921, inclusive, and we shall, therefore, not be responsible for any dealings by him after he has left our service.

(Sd.) MAHOMED DADA & CO.
Timber Merchant,
159, Khuduck,
Pydowni, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE ARTHUR SYDNEY KNOWLES, DECEASED.

ALL persons having claims against or being indebted to the estate of the above named deceased to whose estate Letters of Administration with a copy of the Will annexed have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to Ernest Frank Shewring, the constituted attorney of Percival Harry Reed, the executor named in the said Will, are hereby requested to send full particulars of their claims and debts to the undermentioned address after which date the estate will be distributed.

ERNEST FRANK SHEWRING,
Administrator of Estate Arthur Sydney Knowles, deceased
98, The Mall,
LUCKNOW
Dated 28th July, 1921.
C10312

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khank. Bubble Corner Stones. Metal Header etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp on Agreve Fifre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medows Street, Fort.

THE TATA POWER COMPANY, LTD.

Registered Office Nos. 2, 2A, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

NOTICE OF FIRST CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of the Company held on 20th July, 1921, the First Call of Rs. 100 per each "Ordinary" share and of Rs. 100 per each "Preference" share was made and it was determined that such Call should be paid to the Agents of the Company at its Registered Office, on or before Thursday, the 1st day of September, 1921, and that if such call was not paid on such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum should be charged from 1st September 1921 upto the date of actual payment.

2. The Company's Transfer-Books will remain closed from 22nd August to 31st August, 1921, both days inclusive.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1921.

By Order,
Tata Sons, Limited,
Agents.
R. D. TATA,
Director
C10338

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered office of the Company, No. 12 Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st. March 1921.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re election.
4th.—To confirm the appointments made by the Board, of Messrs. Vasanji Vithaldas and Purmananddas Chaturbhuj as Directors of the Company.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1921-1922 and to fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
(Sd.) DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1921.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from 10th August, 1921 to 27th August, 1921, both days inclusive.
C10340

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. ABDUL SATAR AYUB GAYA did on 21st March, 1921, retire from the partnership firm of Abdul Satar Jaffer Mahomed and Company, otherwise known as A. JAFFER MAHOMED AND COMPANY with the consent of all the partners thereof. The said firm was re-started on 26th January, 1921, and consisted of (1) Haji Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bhachu, (2) the said Doctor Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya and Noormahomed Janmahomed as partners.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1921.

MUNCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
Attorneys for Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya.
C10346

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45
VARIETY SEASON.
TO-DAY WEDNESDAY 3rd Aug.
First apperance in India of the
FAMOUS ENGLISH COMEDIENNE
DAISY HARCOURT
DAISY HARCOURT
DAISY HARCOURT
In her own Original Comedy Songs and Elaborate Gowns.
A Riotous Burlesque of a Cinema Studio:
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"Behind the Screen"
"Behind the Screen"
POPULAR PRICES.
LOOK OUT FOR
DEMPSEY VERSUS CARPENTIER
In the Greatest Fistic Event of the age

THE EMPIRE.
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LD.
DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"UNMARRIED."
A Compelling Photo-Play in 6 Reels, Featuring
GERALD DU MAURIER
AND
MALVINA LONGFELLOW
NEXT SATURDAY 6th AUGUST
"The Reason Why"
Featuring
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG.

THE EMPRESS.
Direction: Madan Theatres Ld.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE LAST FOUR EPISODES.
An Astounding Mystery Serial Drama
A Spine-Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.
"The Phantom Foe"
A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises,
Next Saturday 6th August
The Indian Mythological film
"EKADESI"

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
"VELVET FINGERS"
WITH
MARGUERITE COURTOT
FOURTH WEEK
Episode 10th Shote in the Dark
" 11th The Other Woman
THRILLS! ROMANCE! ADVENTURES
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
HIS BEST GIRL
Pollard Comic
TIME Daily 7; 8-45 and 10 30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
Prices as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE MAJESTIC
Grand Programme. Grand Programme.
BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE
TO
Lokmanya Tilak
Scenes at his funeral Procession
a fine film with
Hidden Dangers
Hidden Dangers
Hidden Dangers
Hidden Dangers
You will be thrilled, chilled and held breathless as you watch the startling transformation of a man into demon right before your eyes. Every minute will hold you breathless with deeds of daring, romance and mystery.
SHOWS at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present To-night and This Week at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
a hilarious Goldwyn Comedy-Drama
"THROUGH THE WRONG DOOR"
(5 Reels 5000 feet)-
featuring the popular Star
MADGE KENNEDY
a 2-Reel Comedy "Nearly Married" in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present To-night and This Week; at the
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road.)
The further 6 parts of the Serial
"THE LURKING PERIL"
Together with the unique Grand Procession Film of the
LATE Mr
and also a 2-Reel Comedy "Schoolday featuring Larry Semon
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers also present To-night and This Week
SIMULTANEOUSLY AT BOTH THESE CINEMAS.
at the West-End Cinema and also at the Globe Cinema, the Film Version of the
GREAT BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHES.
which took place on the Maidan near the Elphinstone Mills on Sunday the 31st July, Specially Photographed by the
EXPERT AMERICAN CINEMATOGRAPHER
Mr. JANSEY
On the 31st July and 1st August viz.
(1) Collecting Foreign clothes in the streets of Bombay.
(2) Khadi Exhibition at Rambag
(3) Mahatma Gadhi
Maulana Shaukatali
Maulana Mahomedali
Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
Babu Bhagvands of Benares and all the leaders of India at Rambag.
(4) Maulna Shaukatli leaving Rambag,
(5) Mahatma Gandhi
Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu leaving Rambag
(6) Enthusiasts on their way to the Bonfire near the Elphinstone Mills.
(7) The Maidan near Elphinstone Mill, full of Hundreds of Thousands of people gathered to witness the great Bonfire.
(8) Arrival of Maulana Shankatali and Maulana Mahomedali on the Maidan.
(9) Mahatama Gandhi arriving on the Maidan.
(10) The huge collection of discarded foreign clothes ready to be burnt.
(11) Mahatma Gandhi lighting the Bonfire.
(12) The Great Bonfire of foreign clothes.
(13) Working the Charkha at Rambag.
(14) The room at Sirdar grha Bombay where Lokamanya Tilak passed away.
(15) The huge meeting of more than two lacs of people at Chowpatty in commemoration of Lokamanya Tilak.
This film will be shown both at the Globe and the West-End Cinemas during the current Week.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 521.

THE AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND OF THE PLOT NO. 8 AND 9 OF MR DORABSHAW DUBASH'S NEPEAN SEA ROAD ESTATE.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 2346 of 1921.

(1.) KESHAVJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ, (2.) RATANSEY HIRJI BHORAJ and 3. NANAJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant money lenders, residing at 1st Patnan Street, outside the Fort. ...Plaintiffs.

versus.

(1.) ISMAIL DOSSA, (2.) HOOSEINBHAI ISMAIL DOSSA and (3.) GULAMHUSEIN ISMAIL DOSSA, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, now unemployed residing at the Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort. (4.) B. N. LANG ES- (QUIRE, Official Assignee, Assignee of the estate and effects of the said Ismail Dossa, Husseinbhai Dossa and Gulamhusein Ismail Dossa, residing at Warden Road outside the Fort. (5.) CASSAMALLY ISMAIL DOSSA, and (6.) HAJIJ ISMAIL DOSSA, both of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, minors under the age of 18 years, residing at the Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort by their Guardian ad litem the said Ismail Dossa of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at the Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. (7.) ISMAIL DOSSA, and (8.) HUSEINBHAI ISMAIL DOSSA, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rahimtulla Dossa of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant now unemployed, residing at the Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort.) ..... Defendants

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Receiver appointed by the Consent Decree dated the 19th July, 1921, passed in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD AND COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at the premises the immoveable properties hereunder described on SUNDAY, the 14th day of August, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground being Plot Nos. 8 and 9 on the Nepean Sea Road estate of Dorabshaw Bomanji Dubash originally of pension and tax and quit ground rent tenure now redeemed containing by admeasurement 1213 1/6 and 1221 square yards respectively or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Nepean Sea Road within the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, forming part of a large piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 573 and 10A, New Nos. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey No. 3 and 4/7139 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3326 (7) and 3326 (8) and Street No. 76 (F), 76 (G), and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 10 sold to Rustomji Phirozsha Mehta on or towards the West by Plot No. 7 agreed to be sold to Kanjibhai Wardhman Tricumsi, on or towards the North by the property of Pestonji Phirojshah and on or towards the South by the proposed Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mottchand & Devidas, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th August, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 CASES TIN-PLATES

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 4th of August, 1921, 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Dhobitalaowala Mahomedally Issajee.

300 cases tin-plates arrived per s.s. "Exeter".
150 cases 70 lbs each marks C B T & Co 128
150 cases 108 lbs each marks C B T & Co 132
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 4th August, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT RIVER CRAFT, Viz:—Paddle Steamer, No. 8 "Rebel," Motor Lighter No. 10, Hospital Motors Nos. 5 and 6 and one 19 feet Anchor Boat.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. on behalf of the Imperial Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms the abovementioned River Craft now lying at Hog Island in Bombay Harbour.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR LAUNCH.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of lights on behalf of the Commissioner of Custom, Salt and Excise, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms, the following motor launch now lying in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard:—

30 ft motor launch:—built in 1918 at Government Dockyard. Full teak inside. Skin 3/8 up and down scantlings tongued and groved and planked 3/8 in the same way fore and aft outside. Suitably ribbed and copper fastened throughout. Elm and oak strengthening to take any extra strain. Length O A 30 ft and B P 20 ft. Beam 6 ft inside depth 3 ft draught forward 1 ft 6 inches and aft 2 ft 2 inches: Petrol capacity 40 gallons: speed 10.4 knots: steering gear hand wheel like motor car with wire connection to rudder: Engine, brook motor works Lowestoft. 6 cylinder, petrol 4 1/2 in diameter stroke 4 3/4 inch 40 B H P

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th August, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Bullocks, Cow, Bullock-Carts, Rubber Tyre vis-a vis, Miscellaneous Articles and large sheds of corrugated sheets for removal.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 392 of 1921 (Mahomed Jamal and others v/s Rehematbai and others) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY THURSDAY the 4th inst. sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Chinchpoogly Kalachowki Road, opposite New Union Flour Mill, the following:—

8 bullocks, 1 cow, 4 bullock-carts, 3 temporary corrugated iron sheets-sheds, one vis-a-vis iron implements, and tools, old tin drums, old iron pieces and scraps, water pipes, bundles of wire ropes, wooden poles, broken wooden tables, cupboards and chairs, old harness, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 7th day of August, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2 Palli Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table and hall lamps, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, ornaments, curtains, Singapore cane furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, book cases, marble top tables, teapoys, card tables, hat stands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of E. O. Bickers, Esq., and A. O. Banrei, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 TRUSSES CHROME BUFFALO PICKING BANDS, 203 BAGS BOBBINS, 10 CASES SHUTTLES, 6 COILS STEEL WIRE ROPE, 2 CASES WRIST WATCHES (TOYS).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. No. 120, Apollo Street, at their rooms by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 2848 of 1920 (Chhotalal vs. Lalbhai) about 203 bags Bobbins.

On account and risk of the concerned:—
2 trusses Chrome Buffalo picking bands about 224 lbs.
10 cases shuttles.
6 coils Galvanized flexible steel wire rope each about 1000 ft. long.

On account and risk of M. Casam of Juma Masjid:—
2 cases wrist watches with belt (Toys).

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 4th August, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

NOTICE.

The usual weekly sales of Surplus Government Stores on THURSDAY, the 4th inst. at Haji Bunder, Sewri and on FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at our Rooms will not take place, on these days.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALIST AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BAPU KHOTE STREET.

High Court
Suit No. 2475 of 1920.
Dada Cassam and others.
vs.
Mariambai, widow, and others.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instruction from and by order of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Ebrahim Haji Abba and Haroon Haji Oosman, the Joint Receivers appointed in the above suit, and in pursuance of the direction contained in the Consent Decree dated 18th February, 1921 maid in the above suit sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th August 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 146 6/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bapu Khote Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1045 and New No. 8225, Old Survey No. 2963, and New Survey No. 729, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 5959, and Street No. 36-38-40 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Bapu Khote Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Amiruddin Mahomad Husein and on or towards the South by the property of Cutchi Khatri community.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. attorneys for the Joint Receiver at their office Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th August 1921.

YALE

Door Pulls, Door closers, Night latches, Padlocks, Window and Door stoppers, Window hooks, bolts, knobs. turns, Cupboard Drawer and desk locks, push buttons, coat and hat hooks etc., etc.,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Inspect our "YALE" Show Room.
It will be to your advantage.

CLUBWALLA & Co.,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York 1st August 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		19 000
Exports to Great Britain		—
" to Continent		23.000
Futures at New York	Oct.	12.89
	Jan.	12.38
Futures at New York	Mar.	12.68
Spot Cotton at New York		12.90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		11.74
Tone:—of Spot Cotton:—		
Futures at New Orleans	Oct	11.50
	January	12.97
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		7 1/16
Demand Bills		3.56.00
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined		99 1/4
Do Foreign		61 1/4

CLOSING PRICES.

New York 2nd August 1921.

Futures at New York	Oct.	12.78
	Jan.	12 15
	Mar.	13.41

Liverpool, 2nd August 1921.

	Oct.	8.74
	Jan	8 88
Cotton Dely. Mid. U.G.O.C.	Mar.	9 00
Liverpool	May	9.04

London, 2nd August, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/3 1/2	Steady
Bar Gold—	25 15 5	Firm.
Bar Silver Spot—	28 7/8	Quiet.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay, 3rd Augst, 1921.

Fully Good Broach July-August	323 1/2
" " Bengal September	275 1/2
Fine Oomra September	326

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, August 3.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fine M. G. Oomra, September at Rs. 329 and gradually declined to Rs. 325½. It then advanced till Rs. 328 which was the price at 3 p.m. The market finally closed at Rs. 326. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 324½ and closed at Rs. 323½.

Our market for ready cotton showed no better demand yesterday in spite of bullish Bureau Report, and both Exporters as well as local millwalas did not show any inclination to buy ready cotton at higher prices asked by the sellers owing to same decline advised in Yarn Trade from Japan.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 3rd August 1921.

F. G. Broach July-August	327
Fully Good Bengal September	276
" " Broach "	327

SPOT QUOTATION

Bombay, 3rd August 1921

Description	Super-Fine	M. Good Good
S. G. Bengal and Sind		
Punjab	300 284	268 —
M.S. Oomra's No. 4	340 320	310 — —
M.G. Central P. No. 1	370 360	340 — —
M.G. Central P. No. 2	355 345	325 — —
M.G. Broach	343 333	318 —
Northern "	350	340 330

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd Augst, 1921.

Cotton	4,946	Bales.
Wheat	17,345	Cwts
Linseed	107,717	"
Rapeseed	4087	"
Gingellyseed	Nil	"
Popyseed	1748	"
Groundnuts	2125	"
Castorseed	917	"
Rice	50446	"
Myrabollams	385	"
Cottonseed	14126	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	3796	"
Jawar	2122	"
Masur	14	"
Barley	629	"
Bajra	2616	"
Coal	1398	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 3rd August 1921.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3	15/32
Bank Demand	1-3	1/2
Dem. Acceptance 3m/s		
Fcs. Demand		295
American Dollars		440
Hongkong Dollars		219
Shanghai		307
Japan		21 1/2
Singapore		181

Market—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

3rd August, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	82	8	0
Do.	1	82	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	82	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	82	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	86	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1921.

	per Maund, Rs.	a.	a.	P
Copper		84	0	0
Do.	1	87	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	92	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	92	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	92	0	0
Do.	2	93	0	0
Japanese Copper Barrs.				
Panch teka joint		24	8	0
Copper English Barrs.		58	0	0
Brass-Barrs.		39	0	0
Lead		51	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 3.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 32-7-6.
Bars Gold forward, 32-2-0.
Bars Silver ready, 102-2-0.
Bars Silver 1st Settlement, 102-2-0.
Bars Silver 2nd Settlement, 101-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/2.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 17/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 27/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 9/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 5/8.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling T T, Frcs 295.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 320.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 310.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 211.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 204.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 219.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 307.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 181.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 441.
London Gold ready, 115-5-0.
London Silver ready, 38-14-0.
London Silver forward; 38-2-0.

Tone of Silver—Continent sold, India bought, dull.

American cross rate on London, Dollars 3.56½.

French cross rate on London—Frcs 46.78.
Belgium cross rate on London—48.60.
Italian cross rate on London—65.70.
Swiss cross rate on London—21.80.
German cross rate on London—292 per £.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, 60/8.
5 per cent War Loan, 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1922, 100/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1928, 100/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust 1930, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal 1929 to 49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust 1974, 65.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan 1935, 104.

SHARES.

The market ruled quiet due to Bulls selling.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2600, Bombay Cotton 1400, Bombay Dyeing 1900, Bradbury 1150, Century 1170, Central India 1660, Colaba Land 3020, Coorla 3000, Currimbhoy 2045, Edward Sassoon 680, Esculbhoy 1715, Indore Malwa 800, Kastoorchand 1750, Kohinoor 3680, M Potit 5200, Morarji 7200, New Great 1142/8, Pabani 1060, Pearls 1420, Phoenix 1330, Shapuri 492/8, Simplex 1070, Standard 2900, Swan 1325, Swadeshi 5040, Tata Mill 1700.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 890, Bombay Burma 590, Bombay Burma N I 167/8, Bombay Burma Pet 15/4, Bundi Cement 46, Indian Cement 327/8, Katni ord 323, Katni def 1475 xd, Tata Iron ord 112/8, Tata Iron def 385, Tata New ord 100, Tata Iron N def 530, Tata Hydro 1010, Tata Oil 125, Scindia 10.

PEPS

"A PINE FOREST IN EVERY HOME."

THE UNIQUE REMEDY
FOR COUGHS, CHILLS, SORE THROAT & BRONCHITIS.

THE only way to ward off coughs and chills, or to avert serious danger to the lungs is to depend upon Peps, the new and successful breatheable tablets, which contain in a concentrated form the chest-strengthening and lung-healing balsams of the pine forest.

The Peps way is to introduce direct into the throat and lungs through the breath a valuable medicine which is most effective in curing chest troubles.

This novel medicine is compressed into handy tablet form, and each concentrated tablet is carefully preserved in a silver wrapper until required. Divested of its wrapper and placed in the mouth, the Peps tablet slowly dissolves, and during that process the unique medicinal fumes are released and penetrate with the breath through the air passages.

Thus soreness in the chest is banished, the delicate membrane is made germ-proof, phlegm is loosened from the bronchial tubes, and the old-standing cough is removed, along with those terrible choking and gasping spasms associated with bronchitis.

Coughs, colds, night chills, sore throat, influenza, bronchitis, and lung-disease, with all their distressing symptoms, cannot remain where the Peps-laden breath penetrates.

Of all Chemists at 1 Rupee a bottle or post free for Rl.3 from the Peps Co., 8, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.

Strengthen the THROAT, CHEST & LUNGS.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Names & Amount paid up.	Face	Div. Paid	Last Div.	Quotatrce Nett to buyor %p.a.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad	100	Feb-Aug.	12%	220
Alliance Rs. 50	100	Jan-Aug.	17%	290
Baroda, Rs. 59	100	Jan-July.	14%	30
Imperial	500	Jan-July	16%	1,290
Bank of India, Rs. 50	100	do	14%	125xd
Morvi	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	26
Central Rs. 25.	50	,,	14%	29
Central Co-op. Rs. 50	50	,,	7%	45
Tata. Rs. 22½	75	,, As.	12%	23
Union. 7½	50	,, Rs.		5
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered	£ 5	April-Oct.	12%	££ 16
Eastern £5	£ 10	,,	7%	Rs. 69
Hongkong & Shanghai	£ 125	,,	33%	£ 96
Mercantel A	£ 123	June-Dec.	16%	25½
Mercantel B	£121 £ 25	,,	16%	25½
Mercantel C	£ 5 £10	,,	16%	10½
National,	£ 12½ £ 25	,,	£20%	37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. Rs.	
Akbar	50	May.	27	500
Fort	475	Nov.	250	1,220
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	July	70	635
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117½
Manmad Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	295
New Berar	500	Oct.	50	480
New Mofussil	400	Nov.	110	975xd
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	850xd
Volkart U. P.	500	Sept.	50	535

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar-Aug.	11%	125
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	,,	12%	590
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar-Aug.	6%	100xd
Central Provinces	100	June-Jan.	6%	84xd
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar-Sept	4%	75
Dhond Baramati		Jan-July	5%	66
Futwah-Islampur, Rs. 50	100	Mar-Sept	5%	50
Guzerat	100	June-Jan	5%	72/8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan-July	4%	67
Khulna Bhagirghat	100	..	4%	100
Larkhana	100	..	4%	70
Mandra Bhon. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5%	61
Mymensingh	100		5%	70xd
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan-July	5%	71
Sana Sirajganj	100	May-Nov.	4%	64
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5%	70
Sind Light	100	July-Dec	10%	120
Tapti Valley	500	Jan-June	11%	590
Upper Sind Light	100	..	5%	69

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	..	10%	190
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	4%	350xd.
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	4%	700
P.	Rs. 50	..	7%	56½
B. E. S. & T. Coy.				
O.	Rs. 50		Rs. 6	150
Karachi E. S.	100	May-Oct.	3%	106
Surat Elect.	100	..	..	4 prim
Tata Hydro. Elec. O.	1,000	Jan	35	1,020
,, ,, P.	1,000	Jan	35	370
Telephone	50	..	2	175

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year	Dir.
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	2,800
Alliance Cotton	100	..	..	375
Apollo	100	..	..	115
Asar Virji pr. 50-2	100	..	..	37
Bhiwani	100	Dec. 12	12%	125
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	..	35	1,400
Bombay Dyeing	250	Mar-Sept.	120	1,900
Bombay Industrials	100	..	..	80
Bradbury Mills	250	..	35	1,150
Century	100	Mar.-Spt.	90	1,170
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	140	4,660
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	370
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	260	3,020
Coorla	1,000	Mar-Sept.	350	3,000
Crescent	100	,,	60	767/8
Currimbhoy	250	,,	190	2,045
David	250	..	140	1,787/8
Dawn	250	June-Dec.	225	1,635
E. D. Sassoon United 7½	10	..	As. 3	Rs. 6
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	100	680
Elphinstone	100	Feb-Aug.	15	250
Emperor Edward	100	,,	100	1,550
Fazulbhoy	200	..	300	1,715
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	120	1,215
Framji Petit	1,000	May	150	2,310
Globe	100	..	30	320
Gokak Mills	100	June	25	231½
Gold Mohar	100	..	50	370
Hindustan	1,000	..	150	2,450
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,000
Ind. Dyeing & Bleach Ing.	100	..	10	230
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	..	150	2,155
Maiwa	100	April-Oct.	50	800
Imashed Mfg.	250	Mar-Sept.	150	540
Jivraj Balo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	2,500
Custoogchand	500	Mar-Sept.	50	1,750
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,500
Khatao	100	,,	35	700
Kohinoor	500	..	375	3,680
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar. Aug.	500	4,500
Madhavrao Scindhia	100	..	25	410
Madhowji Dharamshi	500	Mar. Sept.	200	3,700xd
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,700
Manekji Petit	1,000	Mar. Sept.	500	5,200
Mathuradas Mills	500	..	100	1,250
Mever Sassoon	100	Mar-Sep.	25	425
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	350	7,200
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb. Aug.	60%	700
New City of Bombay	100	April-Oct.	100	880
New Great Eastern	200	..	60	1,142/8
Pabaney	250	..	100	1,060
Pearl	250	..	100	1,420
Phoenix	100	Mar-Sept.	100	1,330
Planet Mills	100	,,	5	300
Premier Mills	100	,,	..	245
Presidency Mills	125	Jan-July	..	380
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	10	190
Sassoon Silk	500	April	20	600
Sholapore	1,000	..	1,000	17,600
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	35	1,070
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	July	20	500
Standard Mills	500	Mar-Sept.	80	2,900
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	350	5,040
Swan	250	Oct.	100	1,325
Tata O.	500	..	15	1,700
Tata P.	500	..	5½	350
Union Mill	250	..	6	725
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	..	200	2,150
Vishnu Cotton P.	500	..	7%	500
Eastern India	1,000	..	12 5	1,700

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	00	..	100	890
Back Bay Bath	50	..	6	50nom
Badam Pile	70	..	6	100
Balapur Sugar Co.,	38	100	..	.. 3 Disc.
B. Burma T. Corporation	123	..	Rs. 20	590
Burma Corporation New Issue 50	125	..	6	167/8 pr.
Flour Mill	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1,600
Bombay Ice Manufy O.	22	..	2	20
Bombay Steam Navigation. P.	250	Mar-Sept.	7	350
Bombay Uganda 80	100	Oct.	6%	100
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency 76	100	..	812	par
British Burmah Petroleum O.	100	July	20%	70
Eastern Chemical D.	15	Mar-Oct.	As. 6	15½xd
Empire of I. Life Rs.50	500	..	10%	16
Gobhai Karanjia 50	100	..	Nil.	35
George Gahagan & Co. O.	100	..	40%	382½
Indian Cotton Oil P.	200	Dec-July.	Rs. 5	5 dis
John Roberts	100	Oct. July	7%	75nom
Josta's Engineering	50	Feb-Aug.	15	230
Kemp	200	July	60%	135
Marcks	100	July	20	147½
Marsland Price Ord	100	..	12	100
Marsland Price P.	100	..	4%	90
Mckenzies	100	..	7%	80
New India Insurance	25	260	..	30% 320
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	..	23
Oriental Govt. Secty. Life Insurance	50	200	..	25 150
Phillips	40	July	May	30% 400
Port Canning	1,000	Sept.	..	10% 40
Scindhia Steam 30	75	..	53	710
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	Mar. Aug.	Nill.	9
Stewart Jack O.	15	20	..	35% 150
Tata Iron and Steel D.	30	..	..	par
P.	150	Mar.-Sept.	61	595
Tata Iron. Ord-(NP)	75	..	6%	100
,, ,, Def. (..)	400	..	..	100
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd)	55	100	..	580
Tata Oil Mills	100	..	..	35
Thacker	59	June	100%	125
Western India Chemical Co.,	39	100	..	330
D—Cum Div.				5dls
B—Buy.			N—Nominal.	
			E—Ex. Div.	

The District Traffic Superintendent, Cannanore wires:—Owing to the heavy flood on S. C. Railway the line has been breached between miles 37/20 and 38 between Irinjalalakudi and Chalakudi on 1/8/21 and No 98 train could not pass, though transhipment is being effected. A later telegrams says through running of passenger trains has been restored.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 3-8-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Aug. 3rd 1919.	1920.
	In. Cs.	In. C	In. Ct.	In Cs.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 67	63 17	48 37	32 19
Fort (St. Ga. Hpl.)	0 39	65 25	52 82	35 85
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital	0 35	59 47	50 69	35 31
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0 81	64 19	55 96	37 01
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill	—	—	—	

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd August 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the north and east Punjab; Delhi reports 0.32in., Hissar 0.35in., Ambala 0.25in., Lahore 0.30in and Rawalpindi 0.14in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is generally in excess. Day temperature is considerably lower than usual; night temperature is below normal at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain in the west of the division; Agra reports 0.45in, Mainpuri 0.15in and Jhansi 1.36in. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.39in of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at Jaipur and Karachi and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is considerably lower than usual in upper Sind and is slightly below normal in northeast Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen locally in Cutch, Kathiawar and north Gujarat. Bhuj reports 0.10in., Dwarka 0.19in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.46in and Deesa 0.31in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Ahmedabad humidity is in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally; chief amounts being 0.45in. at Jubbulpore, 1.14in at Sagour, 1.60in at Hoshangabad, 0.10in., at Amraoti, 0.40in at Nagpur and 0.55in at Chanda. Skies are heavily clouded and at Nagpur and Chanda day temperature is lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Rain has fallen generally; Bombay reports 0.67in, Ratnagiri 1.36in, Mormugao 2.00in. and Karwar 1.82in. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan; Bijapur reports 0.12in., Belgaum 0.24in., Nizamabad 0.64in and Hyderabad 0.26in Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is lower than usual in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is fairly active and has extended over the south Deccan, the west United Provinces and the Punjab. There has been nearly general rain in Malabar, the Konkan, the Madras Deccan, east Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, the west United Provinces and the north and east Punjab

DHARWAR SHOOTING CASE.

AN ACCUSED'S STARTLING APPEAL TO MAGISTRATE.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 2.

The argumets in Dharwar Shooting Case finished to-day. Accused No. 26 Abdul Quadir Langoti was discharged by the Magistrate who held that evidence against him was insufficient. Orders regarding the other accused was reserved till 4th instant. One Madarsab Hasensab Wastad had also been arrested along with the other accused in this case but he was ill all this time in jail and so he was not tried along wich the other accused. He was to-day brought into the Court and four witnesses were examined against him at the very commencement of his trial. He put in the following startling application.

"The police officers had come to my house and had been threatening and inducing my family members for the last two days to say that some of the accused persons brought kerosine oil from them to set fire to the liquor shop on the day of the offence. They have also called my sons and told them to induce me to make a false confession by involving other accused persons and also threatened them that if they did not do so they would also be arrested. To-day the District Superintendent of Police, the A. S. P., the Deputy Inspector General of the Criminal Investigation Department and Shanmukhappa Inspector of Police had come here and asked me to make a confession by involving some of the accused persons but I refused to do so; as it was a false word they had told my sons to tell me that the police officers had told them that they would get me pardoned, if I were to state as they desired. I am, therefore, afraid that my family members will be tortured by the police and. therefore, request your honour to make some suitable arrangement to see that they will not in any way be molested."

Orders regarding this accused were also reserved till the 4th instant.

ACCUSED PETITION TO VICEROY AND GOVERNOR.

(Associated Press.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 1.

The accused in the Dharwar shooting case have sent a petition to their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay in course of which after saying that their request for the suspension of the proceedings and appointing an independent commission to enquiry into the matter had not been granted, proceed to say "now a very surprising thing has happened which will fully convince your Excellency that the whole investigation is a scandal and an innocent person who was not even present at Dharwar on the date of the offence was arrested as rioters and that when his alibi was known the prosecution withdrew the case against him, fearing that the proof of his alibi would destroy the prosecution case against all the accused and expose the scandalous nature of the investigation.

The facts are as follows:—Kristnarao Mudvedkar one of the accused in this case, a leading orator and the editor of a leading Kanarese nationalist weekly was discharged on 27th of July as the prosecution withdrew the case against him. He had been arrested on the 4th of July. But on the day and during the time of the offence he was really at Halyal, 21 miles away, where he performed a political 'Kirtan' that night. On the 5th instant Kristnarao along with some of us petitioned your Excellency for the appointment of an impartial commission to investigate the case. On the 11th of July while bail applications were being being argued the Police Superintendent, Dharwar, declared before the Sessions Judge, Dharwar, that there were 19 witnesses against Kristnarao. Also, by this time, out of such police tippans that have been supplied to us, we have been able to see as many as at least six witnesses who have deposed against said Kristnarao. By the time the committal proceedings began, the prosecution came to know of the unassailable alibi of Krishnarao and hence they began to back out from the case against him. The beginning was made by the very first witness by saying that he saw a man whom he thought to be Krishnarao. The second witness, a police constable, pointed out Krishnarao as one of the persons present at the disturbance. This witness failed to mention Krishnarao by name, but said that he remembered his face. The third witness mentioned printer Mudvedkar meaning Krishnarao, but actually pointed out pleader Mudvedkar, another accused. By this time when Krishnarao was discharged 65 witnesses had been examined by the prosecution of whom only the abovenamed three witnesses referred to Krishnarao who continued to be detained in jail from the 18th of July when the committal proceedings began till the 27th of July when he was discharged. The prosecution could very well have withdrawn the case against him on the 18th July, the very first day of the hearing. But then how could they justify their arrest of Krishnarao. Therefore during the first nine days of the proceedings the prosecution was engaged in leading evidence against Krishnarao only in such amount and in such a vague manner as would justify Krishnarao's arrest and at the same time save the prosecution witnesses from punishment for perjury which would follow from the disclosdre of Krisrnarao's alib'."

In conclusion they say an impartial inquiry into the nature and conduct of the police investigatios and the inquire against Krishnarao as well as against them would surely disclose many startling facts like the one described above which would conclusively prove that the investigation and the consequent prosecution of us all were based upon tutored, concocted and coerced evidence got up by the officers connected with shooting in order to save themselves and to justify the firing.

PROPOSED LABOUR LEGISLATION.

MR. K SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

It is understood that in connection with the proposed legislation for regulation of Trade Unions in Madras Presidency, the Hon. Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, Member in charge of the Labour portfolio, will pay a visit to Bombay Presidency about the third week of August to acquaint himself with the actual working of the Trade Union there. While there, he will also study the organisation and working of the Labour Bureau in charge of Mr. F. Findlay Shiras, Labour Commissioner. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar will also pay a short visit to Ahmedabad in pursuance of the same object.

S YRNA FUND.

SPLENDID W K OF MUSLIM LADIES.

Begum Mohamed Ali, during her stay in Bombay was able to collect for the Khilafat and Smyrna Funds over Rs. 15,000 with the assistance of Mrs. Husainbhai Mohamedbhai and Mrs Abdullah Ghulam Ali Muraj among the Khoja ladies and Mrs. Haji Mohamed Abba and Mrs. Haji Qasim Zakariya among the Cutchi Memon ladies. These ladies have been indefatigable workers, going from door to door, and are continuing the work begun by Begum Mohamed Ali. The generosity of some of the poorer ladies has been overwhelming and if the richer ladies contribute with equal generosity, the Bombay Muslim women will soon beat the men.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

CALCUTTA, August 2.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate an application was made on behalf of Mr Prithwis Chunder Roy, Editor-in-chief of the "Bengalee" for a process against Babu Panchcowri Banerjee, Editor of the vernacular daily "Nayak." on a charge of defamation. It was alleged that the accused had published grossly defamatory and libellous statements concerning the petitioner. The matter was adjourned till 20th for evidence

ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE

A meeting of the representatives of different Railways was held on Sunday last in the Hall of the Servants of India Society when Rai Saheb Chanduka Prasad of Ajmere presided. After prolonged discussions it was resolved to hold the second sessions of the Conference in the first week of February next. The Secretary was authorized to negotiate with different Railway Unions all over India with a view to fixing the place of the next meeting, and inviting opinions of the Unions on the question. All the Railway Unions desirous of taking part in the next Conference are requested to communicate early with the Secretary, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, 123, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUBURBAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Saturday the 30th July ,1921 at Santa Cruz when the following resolutions were passed:

1. That the minutes of the meeting should be kept in Marathi.

2. That the Parla Village Congress Committee should get Rs. 2000/- as a loan for starting a hand spinning and hand weaving factory free of interest if Parla Village Congress Committee does not get its share of Tilak Swaraj Fund either earlier than or at the same time with the Bombay District Suburban District . Congress Committee from the Treasurer of the All India Congress Committee.

3. That the six gentlemen recommended by the Ghatkoper Village Congress Committee should be co-opted.

4. That the copy of the Thana Collector's order stopping picketting be procured and the consideration of the question of starting picketting throughout the whole of the District be postponed till then.

6. That the Secretaries should obtain inderji regarding picketting be recorded

6. That the Secretaries shoul obtain information regarding cost etc. of a magic lantern and slides from Mr. Jhabwalla.

7. That the services of Mr. Arjunlal be dispensed with from the 1st of July and if necessary a notice of one month be served on him.

8. That the President, Vice-president and Secretaries be authorised to secure one whole time organizer on a salary up to Rs. 100/- and a clerk on a salary up to Rs.50/- and recommend them to the Committee.

9. That the Village Congress Committees be taked to send deputations to the local dealers in piece-goods to persuade them not to keep any foreign cloth for sale at their shops.

Correspondence Summarised

THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL AND INDIAN MEDICAL GRADUATES:—An Indian Medical graduate and L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. writing anent Sir Donald McAlister's speech before the General Medical Council about the unfitness of Indian Medical graduates says that Dr. Kedarnath Das, M.D., C.I.E., has refuted this bogey unfitness at the First Annual Conference and General Assembly of the Indian Provincial Medical Services Association and that the whole thing is a conspiracy to benefit the British doctors to the detriment of the Indian.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION TO MASSES:—Mr. M. Raghunatha Rao, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Anantpur Range, makes a suggestion that the authorities should enlist such of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools as are willing to give honorary services for giving visual instruction to masses on subjects of Hygiene and Sanitation by means of picture-shows.

FIRST CLASS TRAM CARS:—M. N. M. dislikes the proposal to the Bombay Corporation of the Tramway Co. to run a few first class tram cars at three annas per seat, on the score that the present tram service is itself insufficient and that it conduces to augment the inconvenience of the passengers if some cars are taken out and labelled as first class. He also fears that it is an ingenious attempt of the Company to enhance the fars.

MODERN VAISHNAVISM: A vaishnavait alluding to our criticism of the "Early History of the Vaishnava sect" by Mr. Hemchandra Roy Choudhari, M.A., points out by means of instances that Ramanuja, the great Vaishnava reformer, strove to bring about the abolition of untouchability, Hindu—Muslim Unity and the equality of sexes by not only preaching but acting up to the ideals set before him in these directions.

SCINDIA NAVIGATION CO.:—Mr. K. Krishna Swamy Rao, Mysore, is in aggreement with the views of Messrs. Bharucha and Rahim Vally in connection with the management of the above company and among the resolutions which he wants the shareholders to move at the next General Meeting of the Company are the reconsituation of the Board of Directions by men of experience, ability and business integrity, appontment of new auditors to check the accounts, reduction of the share capital to Rs. 30 share fully paid and issue of 41,650 shares of Rs. 75 each to the vendors.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC: Mr. Joseph Benjamin, Secretary of th Ahmedabad Total Abstinence Association has sent us a copy of the representation which his Association has submitted to the Minister in charge of the Excise Portfolio in connection with liquor traffic. Among the preliminary suggestions for stopping liquor traffic are the declaration by Government of their ultimate aim of making the country dry, giving the right of Local option to the people in a particular area, the closing of liquor shops on public holidays and on fair and market days and the abolition of the "Auction" system throughout the Presidency.

HELPING ABSTINENCE:—M. L. M. in congratulating Srijut Naraudas Purshotamdas on his determination not to deal in foreign cloths, requests him to persuade the Alembic chemical works, of the Managing agency of which he is a member not to manufacture liquors, which are supplied to Baroda State.

PARSEE HOUSELESSNESS:—A Parsi Banoo eye-witness to Parsee Houselessnes bemans the coldness of Parsee charitable spirit, which lets a number of Parsee poor and middle class families be without proper housing accommodation. He appeals to philanthropic gentlemen of his community to give a helping hand for their houseless brethren.

INDIA'S NEED:—Mr. M. Purushothama Rao, Secretary of the Madras Dattatreya Technical Orphan and Poor Home deplores the charity given by individuals to beggars on the score that they are thus encouraged to live in idleness and that the unutilised productive capacity of most of these beggars results in greater economic loss to India. He wants, therefore that institutions should be started on the lines of Relief Stations of Germany, Belgium and Ceylon, where through the consideration of boarding and lodging beggars are made to work in productive industries.

INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK:—Mr. P. R. Lele is not satisfied with the management of the Industrial and Exchange Bank and complains against the hiding of facts by the Directors. He wants them to give more of their confidence to the shareholders and the public than before.

PROPOSED ROAD TO BALLARD PIER:—One of the afflicted citizens of Fort North writes to say that the proposed road connecting Hornby Road with Ballard Road is not desirable as it involves homelessness to a lot of poor and middle class people residing in the locality and even if it is desirable, it should not be done according to the Corporation Commissioner's scheme. He suggests that Gunbow Street itself may be continued to connect with Ballard Road, as it is in a straight line and as it involves less destruction of houses.

"SLAVE MENTALITY":—Mr. B. R. Rao, after meeting the arguments of the "Times" contained in its leader entitled "Slave Mentality," assures it that the moral training which India is receiving at the present crisis will produce a hundred Tilaks who will think Swarajya to be their birthright and are going to have it and that they will inaugurate an era of National self-respect, foreshadowing a brighter age of world-wide peace through the honourable equality and mutual regard of world races.

THE BEGGAR PROBLEM:—Mr. Shankerlal V. Vyas suggests to Mahatma Gandhi that out of the T. S. Fund he should think of spending a part for collecting beggars on large tracts of land purchased out of the funds, and then devise means for teaching them spinning, weaving, carpenter work, etc. so as to make them self-supporting.

POONA RACING SEASON.

2ND EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

SATURDAY, 6TH AUGUST.

Entries closed at 4 p.m., Monday, 1st August 1921.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs

Mr. F. G. Kennedy's Dori.
Mr. F G Kennedy's Piccolo.
Mr. F G Kennedy's La Hogue
Mrs A Geduis' On Leave.
Mr. G E D Langley's Cymar.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Divide.
Messrs. S N Mahomed and A M Khairaz's Christmas Holiday.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Woorali.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Fitzclarence.
Mr. M Goculdass' Reciprocity.
Mr. M Goculdass' Cheechako.
Mr. M Goculdass' Antic.
Mr. M Goculdass' Cracknell.
Mr. Kelso's Miss Rollestone.
Mr. Kelso's Crushed Glass.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Mademoiselle Foch
Mr. R R S's Royal Jewel.
Mr W P Pechey's Cyanite.
Mr. Vernon's Anthracite.
Mr. Vernon's Fleurbaix.
Mr Heath's Carborundum.
Mr E A Gubbay's Little Trout.
Mr. Wilson's Miserable.
Mr. C. Vaz's Mimi
Mr. R H Gahagan's Owen Roe.

THE KOREGAON PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's The Omalley.
Mr. F M. Garda's Olivine.
Mr. M. M Karbhari's Greenfield
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Gold Quartz
Mr. D. Greenhalg (Jnr's) Isbury Rose.
Messrs. S. N. Mahomed and A M. Khairaz's Luxmi.
Mr W. King's Lively,
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Walhachin
Mr. Juggernath Dass' Bluster.
Mr. M. Goculdass' The Count.
Mr. Kelso's Old Sport.
Mr. Kelso's Miss Goodenough
Mr. Vernon's Fleurbaix.
Mr. M C. Patel's Pine Tree.
Mr Gold's Quiver.
Mr. Heath's Meg Merrilies.
Mr. Heath's Marmion.
Mr Heath's She She.
Messrs. Noble and Esmail Moosa's On the Square.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Ila's Fancy.
Mr. T A. Tarrant's The Pony.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Rivolette.
Mr. F N Furdoonjee's Substance.
Genl. Raja Sir Hari Singh's Much Married.
Mr. P. W Aspinall's Avro.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's Tasty
Mr. A C Ardeshir's Troop Leader.
Mr. Feroze J. Mulla Feroze's Charles William.
Mr P. G. Singhanee's Lomo.

THE KOWEIT PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Khundil
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Andolla.
Mr. Brave's Khailan
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Shanavaz.
Messrs. H. Ebramjee and P Sursingh's Karam.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Desert Flower
Mr. Jamal's Ferry Boat.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mechanic.
Mr M. Goculdass' Trade Mark.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Anaiza
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Waterloe
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Arvil
Mr. Heath's, Kooleb.
Mr Noble's Warminster.
Mr. Noble's Dublin
Mr. J. K. Irani's Bhookhri
Mr. J. Irani's Chrysanthemum.

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. Lantinn's Beadmaker.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Vershan.
Mr. M. M Coyajee's Haydn,
Mr Brave's Khailan.
Mr Felice's Kitchener.
Mr. M. M. Isfani's Anxious.
Messrs S. N Mahomed and A M Shamlan's Karikata.
Mr E. Hashum's Peninsula.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Yadghar.
Mr Malik's Balloon.
Mr A. E. Stephen's Huntsman.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Shanavaz
Mr. Syed Rashid's Winning Post.
Mr. D C. Cooper's Ayr Laddie.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Desert Flower.
Mr. A. S Fezi's Nevermind.
Mr. Jamal's Bismark.
Mr. M Goculdass' Rose Hill.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Chieftain.
Mr. M Goculdass' Royal Court.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Waterloo.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Taj.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Arvil
Mr. H. Jaffer's Fattahabad.
Mr. Heath's Shahzada.
Mr Heath's Khaboor,
Mr. J N De Souza's Investor.
Messrs. R S Captain and Hoshang Jamsetjee's Tiger.
Genl. Raja Sir Hari Singh's Glenco.
Mr A M S Mahomed's Triumph.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Hakum.
Mr A A Dharamsey's Gold King.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE. Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Mr. S Basheer Ali's Double Win.
Mr E C Ramshaw's Summer's Joy.
H. E. Lord Willingdon's Way of an Eagle.
Mr. M M Isfani's Mynden Chief
Mr. M M Karbhari's Greenfield.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Sospello.
Mr. T M. Thaddeus' Victoria Cross.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Gold Quartz.
Mr. D. Greenhalgh (Junior) Isbury Rose
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Very Little
Mr. N Begmahomed's Mim.
Mr. L Kalidass' Try All.
Messrs. K King and V. J. Reed's Renette.
Mr. W. King's Lively,
Messrs W King and V J Reed's Land Lady.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's Lucky Queen
Mr. Bishan Narain Bhargava's Sunline.
Mr. Bishan Narain Bhargava's White Poppy.
Mr. Bishan Narain Bhargava's Lace.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Walhachin.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Ragazzo.
Mr. Juggernath Dass' Magnificence
Col. W. G. Elphinstone's Yuan.
Mr M Goculdass' Dialect.
Mr. M Goculdass' Cyllian.
Mr. M. Goculdass' The Count.
Mr Kelso's Miss Goodenough
Mr. Kelso's Huon River.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Flight Errant.
Mr Kelso's Old Sport:
Mr W P Pechey's Balira.
Mr. Vernon's Oregon Pine.
Mr. Vernon's Pine Box.
Mr. Gold's Mexican Eagle.
Mr. S. A Yezdi's Lady Changeful.
Mr. D'Arcy's Allensmore.
Mr. Heath's Mossley.
Mr. Heath's She She.
Mr. Heath's South Notts.
Messrs Noble and Esmail Moosa's On the Square.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Spearwood.
H. H the Maharani of Cooch Behar's Motdavia.
Mr. T A Tarrant's Soft Note.
Mr. T A. Tarrant's My Eva.
Mr M. A Chotani's Deslin
Mrs P. Victor's Elphene.
Mr H. B. Shroff's Fire Finch.
Mr H B Shroff's Miss Glad Eyes
Mr. H. B Shroff's Ho Ho.
Mr. F N Furdonjee's Substance
Mr T. Tejpal's Glass Rock
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Vengeance.
Mr. A M S Mahomed's Pretty Margaret
Mr. S D Magarabi's Decorum.
Mr. S D Magarabi's Fine Trout.
Mr K. Cassumbhoy's Tasty.
Mr. Dara Cawasjee's Zea.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Merida.
Mr. A S Tyabjee's South Star.
Capt. H R Sandford's Inane.
Capt. H R Sandford's Sage
Mr. R H Gahagan's Whit Week.
Mr. G. Wesche-Dart's Cherry Girl.
Mr. P Wesche-Dart's Elsewise.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. K C Surve's Arcadian.
Mr. Oomiashanker Rowji's Bluey Lee
Mr. Lantin's Last Day.
Mr. S. A Wahed's Isonomy
Mr. S. A Wahed's Kingcraft.
Mr. S A Wahed's Master Malik.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Paragon.
Mr Abdul Karim Dakayel's Vagrant.
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's Jassim.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Marzook.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Reeman.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's King Palace
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Mohandis.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Fareck
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Ishallah.
Mr. Sneff bin Gazal's Weston.
Mr. Mark's Black Guinea.
Mr. Mark's Anit.
Mr. M. M. Patel's Good Star.
Mr K. S. Irani's Wadi.
Mr Gubber Mahomed's Anter.
Messrs. Gubber Mahomed and K S Irani's Malik Aswad.
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's Fahtak.
Mr. Felice's Faisal.
Mr. Brave's Vendetta.
Messrs. A A. Amir and Munshi Abdul Hamid's Pindar.
Mr. Rashid Surdani's Monitor.
Mr. Abdul Razak Obeyd's Good Boy.
Messrs. M M Isfani and T. V Shroff's Bahadorjung.
Mr. F. Valimohamed's Aligarh.
Mr. Rustom Cowasji's Buttonwood
Mr. K. Irani's Atlas.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's Sher Khan.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's Mackenzie.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's Hunter.
Mr S. N. Mahomed's Hero.
Mr. S. N Mahomed's Municipal
Messrs S N Mahomed and A M Shamlan's Paleface.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Almaz.
Mr. A M Shamlan's Malabar
Mr A M Shamlan's Orator.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's Romeo.
Mr. H W Dixon's Tired Tim.
Mr. M H Sharabadlli's Eagle
Mr. Saleh Tookmachi's Tookmachi
Mr. M M Narbhari's Imkin.
Messrs A E Stephen and A K Essa's Sannayet
Mr. Malik's Tantalus.
Mr. Malik's Mehrooba.
Mr. S K Kelavkar's Multiform.
Mr. Elia Abdul Noor's Firjah
Mr. Sajmahomed Vazir's Apollo
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Rehan.
Messrs. H Ebramjee and P. Sursingh's Honest Beauty.
Messrs. H. Ebramjee and P Sursingh's Leopold.
Mr. H. Ebramjee and A K. Glasswalla's Honeysuckle.
Messrs. P. Sursingh and Haji Abed Hazmani's Chaman
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's Shums.
Mr. Hamdan Hamood's Jerwan.
Mr. S R A Wahab's Lamington.
Messrs S R A Wahab and E M Sulleman's Latiff.
Messrs. S. R. A Wahab and M. Shaffi's Cummer.
Mr. Syed Shakir Hamid's Helicon.
Mr. D. D Ghista's Special,
Mr. D D Ghista's Decoration.
Mr. M H Sharaballi's Trafalgar.
Mr. M H Sharaballi's Persian Star
Mr. Syed Rashid's All Clear.
Mr. A. S Fezi's Limerick.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Ruddigore.
Mr Jamal's Top Notch.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's White Boy.
Col. R H W Hughes' Field Officer.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Merle.
Mr M Goculdass' Model.
Mr M. Goculdass' Noowar.
Mr. M Goculdass' Tyrant.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Kusra.
Mr. Munshi Ali Mahomed Abdulla's Baby Grand.
Mr. Heath's Sir Visto.
Mr. Heath's Arthur.
Mr. Noble's Tasmania.
Mr. Khadavi A Rehman's Vulcan
Mrs. P. Victor's Mighty Atom.
Mr. Jeeva Nasir Patel's Dervish.
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad andn D S Irani's Nasaralla
Messrs H. Obeyed and E M Sulleman's Greeting.
Mr H. Obeyed's Hipshee.
Col. F B Prideaux's Hyderi.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Miteb.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's Happy Land
Mr. Haji Fatah Khaderi's Meerjan.
Mr. M. Mahomedally's Blue Diamond.
Genl Raja Sir Hari Singh's Amir Aswad.
Mr S D Mazarabi's White Rose.
Messrs S A Kassim and S. A. Abbas' Charity
Mr. Feroze J. Mulla Feroze's Mooreed.
Mr. Feroze J. Mulla Feroze's Gulistan
Capt J. Nethersole's Honey.
Capt J Nethersole's Logis.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Zainulmuluk.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the First entries for Poona Races, 1st Meeting close to-morrow, Tuesday, 2nd August 1921.

CAUSE LIST.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE & THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 4TH OF AUGUST, 1921.

In the Chamber Library.

After the Appellate Side Court work is over.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

51-21 688-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Govindlal Bansilal v Bansilal Motilal and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Part heard, Bhanshanker K and G, Manchershaw and N, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.

62-21 211-21—Motichand and D, Devkaran Mulji v The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

1420-21—Jamsetji R and D, Gomalbai widow and ors v Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, Captain and V, Part heard.

1256-21—Ard H D and Co, Mukhi Meghji Murji vs Bai Khatubai Siddick and ors, Dastur and Co.

1441-21—Payne and Co., Carsondas Tejpal v. Cursondas Lalji and ors, Malvi M R & Co.

1464-21—Wadia G and Co., Pirojbai Sorabjee Panthaki v. Nowroji Edulji Pavri.

1466-21—Edgelow G W & Co., Hassanalli Sulemanji v. Gulabchand Devichand Jhaveri, Daphtary F and D.

1467-21—Matubhai J & M, Shirbanoobai wife of Mahomed Alli K Jethabhai v. Miradkhan Jamadar and ors,

1490-21—Motichand and D., Motichand L Gandhi v. Bhawanishanker Naranji & anr, Mulla and M., Ferreira & V.

1491-21—Captain & V, Vasantrao Vinayak Katni v Messrs Khimji Tejsey and anr, Jamsedji R & D, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1492-21—Matubhai J and M, Bhikaji Savaksha Dhaksi v. Eruckshaw Sorabji Bharuchha, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1493-21—Mulla and M, Rustomji Ardeser Cooper v. Messrs Dhirajlal Vrajlal & Co., a firm, Daphtary F and D.

1494-21—Judah & Solomon, Simon Reuben, v. Ratanji Jivandas & Co. a firm and ors, Motichand & D, Mulla & M.

1575-21—Crawford B & Co. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Venasi Heera Lala.

1576-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Bhagiratnibai widow.

1577-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Girdharlal Anandji.

1579-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Abdul Hanz Abdul Kadar.

1580-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. K Ward.

1581-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Jeewanlal Daulatrao and anr.

1582-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Cassam Sunderji.

1583-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Narayen Ramchandra.

1584-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Tokersey Soora.

1504-21—Surveyor and Co, Dhanjibhoy Hormusji Sedhwar and anr v Rustomji Burjorji Ookaji, Mulla and M.

1638-21—Wadia G and Co, Merwanji Bomanji Cassinath v Miss Goolbai Bomanji Sursetji Ashburner and ors, Craigie B and C, Forbes and Co.

1109-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Kt v Bai Meherbai B Kashinath, Wadia G and Co.

1572-21—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Tamoobai widow v Messrs Jiwanlal Keshavlal a firm, Mulla and M.

1689-21—Amin and D, Jaffarji Hassanalli v Messrs Poonamchand Premchand a firm.

2638-20—Payne and Co, Ayub Dada v Premji Monji.

578-21—Captain and V, Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd v N J Bakhor and anr.

612-21—Bhai K and G, Vithaldas Chaturbhuj v Pestonji Rustomji Katrak, Crawford B and Co.

1090-21—Payne and Co, Abdul Hussein Tyballi v Sheikh Ebrahim Saraflali and ors, Patel and Ezekiel.

1161-21—Unwalla P and P, Lala Mansy Ram Nandlal and ors v Motiram Vishram and anr, Matubhai J and M.

1322-21—M B Chothia, Messrs Bhawanji Mulji and Co a firm v Khimji Khilsey a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

1387-21—Mulla and M, Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper v Chhaganlal Hurji a firm, Shroff and Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Aug. 3.

S S Gazana, Hepburn, Rangoon.
S S Yeddo, Normann, Gothenburg.
S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
S S Varzin, Clough, Busreh.
S S Foyle, Jones, Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Binfield, Tea, Calcutta.
S S City of Newcastle, Porrington, Marmagoa.
S S Kohnan Maru, Ikeda, Busreh.
S S Umta, Partridge, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Clan Lamont for Liverpool.
Steamer Firoozi for Jeddah.
S S British Holly for Mahomerah.
S S Varzan for Liverpool.

S S Gazana:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gazana, 3191 tons, Captain A D Hepburn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Yeddo:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Yeddo, 2481 tons, Captain E Normann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Ahmedi:—The E S N Co's steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, Captain J Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Varzin:—The W and A Graham Co's steamr Varzin, 2841 tons, Captain J D Cleugh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Foyle: The B I S N Co's steamer Foyle, 2951 tons, Captain E Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S City of Newcastle:—The City Line steamer City of Newcastle, 4062 tons, Captain Porrington, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

S S Kohnan Maru:—The A Nimazi's steamer Kohnan Maru, 3201 tons, Captain J Ikeda, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Umta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Umta, 3491 tons, Captain H Partridge, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 3.

S S Ischia for Barcelona:—450 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—26 bales cotton, C Chandumal and Co; 300 cwts groundnut cakes, R J Daver and Co; 98 bales wool, Champalal Ramsarup and Co; 50 bales wool, K Parak and Co.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—20 cwts dry casings, L and I Rapapart.

S S Elisia for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 465 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 605 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Dilwara for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 150 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co; 110 cwts gum Arabic, A C Patel and Co; 10 cases butter, Persian Dairy Co; 199 bales cotton yarn, E D Tata and Co.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton yarn, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 50 bales cotton yarn, N M K Kaisha; 400 bales cotton yarn, E D Tata and Co; 10 cases butter, Persian Dairy Co.

S S Alipora for Shanghai:—50 bales cotton twist, I David and Co; 550 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co.

S S Alipora for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co; 300 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 2000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Alipora for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, Osaka M Kaisha; 420 bales cotton, N V Bossa and Co; 672 bales cotton, E D Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton, United Commercial Co; 700 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha; 150 bales cotton, Ozu Burian and Co.

S S Calcutta Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Calcutta Maru for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton twist, I David and Co.

S S Calcutta Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Nagpur for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS

Aug. 3.

S S Kasado from Japan, Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—61 cases enamelledware, 321 cases porcelain, 586 cases classware, 1678 cases cottons, 150 bales cottons, 310 cases silk goods, 24 cases spun silk, 93 cases rubber boll, 100 cases school slate, 5 cases peppermint crystel, 7 cases flannel, 228 bales cotton yarn, 17 cases aotol powder, 4 cases buttons, 50 casks cement, 523 cases safety matches, 76 cases provisions, 46 bags rice, 6 cases aluminiumware, 49 cases brassware, 2 cases woollens, 235 chests tea, 100 bags green tea, 19 bags mace, 150 bags sago flour, 21 cases biscuits, 35 cases refined camphor, 8 rolls matting, 134 cases cassia, 2154 bags china clay, 521 slabes tin.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY, August 6.

Poona Races: Second Extra Meeting.
The s.s. Caledonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8 0	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

OUTGOING MAIL.

The mail steamer Delta which left Bombay on the 16th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Tuesday, the 2nd instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N Y K steamer Totomi Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 31st July and is due to arrive here in the afternoon of 5th August.

SMYRNA RELIEF FUND.

We have received from Dr. Hassan Ali Madar, 11 M.D., 61 Indian Stationary Hospital, Baghdad the sum of Rs. 30 for the above fund, which has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee.

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Three vacancies in the Council of Management of G Ward District Congress Committee have to be filled in. Intending candidates should please inform their names to the secretaries before Sunday the 7th of August.

SHARDA SEVAK MANDAL.

A meeting of the above Mandal will be held at the Bhuleshwar Anglo-Vernacular School on Sunday the 7th of August 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Manharlal Matubhai will speak on "Social and Religious Reforms."

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 2nd of August was 126 as compared with 113 of the corresponding day of last year. There were one attack from cholera, one attack and two deaths from plague, two attacks from smallpox and four deaths from influenza.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The third general meeting of the above Association will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Fort, Bombay on Thursday the 4th August at 6 30 p.m. when Mr. I. V. Sathe will read a paper on the "Possibilities of an Indo-classic architectural Style." Members and all others interested are invited to attend.

NATIONAL COLLEGE SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY.

Accommodation for about 26. First year students has been made. At present no arrangement can be made for those who have studied Chemistry for one or two years elsewhere. Post-graduate work has not been started. Applicants should meet the principal at the premises of National College, Bombay, 103, Tardeo, on Monday August 8th at 11 a m

THE INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY LTD

Many provident insurance societies had to close business owing to the economic crisis in the land continuing for the last six years or more. The Funds of the Co. have increased by more than 25 per cent, and that Dividend at 20 per cent has been declared for the year under review.

RASTRIYA STREE SABHA.

Chief Secretary of the R. S. R. writes to say. Owing to the tremendous rush of the public I am compelled to extend the period up to 5th instant inclusive and a special day is kept for Purdah ladies today from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S. T.) when two male persons will only be allowed on every stall.

It is sincerely hoped that all the Purdah ladies will patronise the Khadi Exhibition by paying a visit today.

BOMBAY CATTLE POUND.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League, informs us that on the invitation of Mr. Lynch-Blosse, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, he saw the latter in connection with the scandalous conditions prevailing at the Cattle Pound, near Kennedy Bridge. Mr. Lynch-Blosse, it appears, had paid a visit to the Pound and was convinced that the conditions there were very unsatisfactory. He assured Mr. Nanavaty that he was moving in the matter and would see that proper arrangements are made for increased water and fodder supply. He also said he would approach Government regarding shelter for cattle and other necessary accommodation.

A serious breach in the embankment of Yandoon island believed due to a rathole has resulted in 4,000 acres of paddy crop and nurseries being swept away by floods. The embankment at the spot is ten feet above flood level.

Viru, a postman of General Post Office, Lahore has been sentenced by Mr. Harris, Additional District Magistrate, to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 52 of Indian Post Office Act. He had torn and thrown away over 60 letters and post cards which had been made over to him for delivery.

The Madras Government have appointed the following members to the committee appointed to enquire and report on the recent disturbances in Madras:—Hon. Sir William Ayling, President, Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Naidu M. L. C., Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhacharlu M. L. C. and Secretary to the committee will be Mr. A. F. W. Dixon.

Nine lines have been lost in the heavy floods in the country districts of Karachi beyond Malir. A meeting of Karachi citizens has been called to arrange a scheme of relief for the homeless and starving. The Municipal water works at Malir have been washed away.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

PATHAN DACOITIES.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Inspector Fern again placed the thirty-five Pathan dacoits, who had been arrested in connection with several dacoities, including one at Matunga, and asked for a further remand.

Mr. Pandit, Bar.-at-Law, appeared for seven dacoits.

Mr. Oliveira informed Mr. Pandit that the case would be heard by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, acting Fifth Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on the 16th instant and he would, therefore, remand the accused until that date.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sampson charged one Fauzoomiya Abdul Majid with being in possession of 4 lbs. of opium without any license.

Mr. Gadkeri, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that on the 1st instant, at 12 noon Jaising Gulabsing, a sepoy of the 11th Rajputs who was on duty watching the gangways of the Hospital ship S. S. "Vita" lying in the Hughes Dry Docks "A" Shed, searched the accused, on suspicion, when 4 lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 160 was found on his person. Thereupon, the accused tried to run away with the opium which was in the engine-room of the ship, but the sepoy chased him, when the accused threw away the bundle in the engine-room and subsequently the sepoy picked up the bundle.

The defence of the accused was that he went to see one Moti Raheman, a fireman on board the ship for an employment, as some men were urgently needed there. Opium was not found on his person at all, but somebody threw the bundle of it on him and ran away. He therefore, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

His Worship disbelieved the defence of the accused and convicted him and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BANK OF BOMBAY FRAUD CASE.

NOTHING RECOVERED OUT OF DEFALCATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith of the C.I.D. once again placed Khushru N. Banaji and Atmaram Jaykar in connection with the great fraud committed at the Bank of Bombay sometime ago, for the withdrawal of the charge against them.

Mr. Khairaz, the Magistrate enquired of Inspector Smith under what section he made the application for discharge. Thereupon, Mr. Smith said that it was under the Police Act. His Worship, further, enquired whether there was any Section in the Act enabling the Magistrate to discharge the accused to which Mr. Smith could not give any satisfactory reply.

His Worship, however, said the only Sections under which the Court had power to discharge the accused were sections 253 C.P.C. and 494 C.P.C. The Magistrate, further, observed that before passing an order for discharge he should be satisfied that there was not sufficient evidence to place the accused on their trial.

The Magistrate, further, wanted to know as to the total amount of defalcations involved and how much the Police had been able, up to now, to recover from the accused

Inspector Smith, replied that the total defalcations came to Rs. 16 lakhs out of which the Police had recovered nothing.

In order to enable the Public Prosecutor to renew the application for discharge, the case was, further, postponed till the 10th of August.

Mr. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Nariman, pleader appeared for Banaji and Mr. Mankar, pleader for Jaykar.

STRIKE AT MOTOR WORKS.

FINE FOR DISOBEDIENCE.

Yesterday afternoon at about 12-30 p.m. about two hundred workmen of Messrs. A. Hyland and Company, Motor Works at Hughes Road, struck work. The cause of the strike, it appears, is that on Monday afternoon the workmen of the Company asked for a holiday to attend the mass meeting at Chowpatty on the occasion of the first anniversary of the late Lokmanya Tilak. The workmen, however, left the Workshop notwithstanding the fact that their request was not acceded to.

The next morning when the workmen turned up at the Works to resume their usual work, they were immediately informed by the management that a fine of Re. 1 had been inflicted on each of them, as they had violated the order and thereby put the Company to great inconvenience.

On hearing the abovementioned order, all the workmen decided to strike work immediately.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL.

The following gentlemen were elected members of Council and Secretaries at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 15th July 1921.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

Messrs. G D Javeri; K Natrajan; K M Munshi; Manu Subedar; Hansraj P Thackersey; H V Divatia; A V Thakkar; H D Nanavati; Sheriff D Canji; M R Jayakar; G N Thakore; Joseph Baptista; Mavji G Shett; J K Mehta; D G Dalvi; Jamnadas Dwarkadas; B D Lam; K F Nariman; J B Petit; Ratansi D Morarji; I N Mehta; S R Bomanji; U K Trivedi; B J Desai; F S Talyarkhan; L R Tairsee; B B Joshi; Manilal I Desai; B F Bharucha; H C Coyaji; C A Vakil; M M Kamdar; Jamnadas M Mehta; D D Sathaye; L G Khare; N B Vibhakar; N M Muzumdhar; N M Samarth; B G Horniman; Ambalal Sarabhai; M M Pakvasa; M A Master; M P Madan; H A Lalji, J R Gharpure and F J Ginvala.

HONOURABLE SECRETARIES.

Messrs Faiz B Tyabji V J Patel; H P Mody and Kanji Dwarkadas.

An Akola message of August 3rd states: The district and Sessions Judge, Mr. Lakshiminarain, yesterday rejected the bail application moved on behalf of Dr. Paranjpye. The cross-examination of the production witness, Mr. Deshmukh, was closed to-day.

The rice market at Rangoon yesterday was steady at 580 and paddy in firm at 235.

THE ECONOMIC POINT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When I wrote you the letter which you were good enough to insert in your issue of the 22nd July it was not my intention to provoke or enter into a controversy especially with all comers, I simply stated what was a quite correct economic position. The statements made in that letter are not in the least altered by the arguments put forward by your correspondents V. P. D. and Mr. Ratilal B. Mehta.

I have neither the time nor the inclination to carry on a controversy upon Economic questions which may easily divigate into all kinds of side issues and I am certain you would not spare me the space in your paper which would be necessary if I were to do so, especially as judging from the statements made and arguments used by your two correspondents it would be necessary to explain very elementary matters which would be dealt with much better in any text book. As your correspondents have been good enough to place certain of their views before myself, and the public for consideration perhaps you will allow me to reply, but it is not my intention to carry on the argument with these gentlemen nor to reply to any other correspondents. V. P. D. in his letter has made definite statements as to what in his opinion onstitutes the characters of nations where imports or exports are in excess and defines them in the following clear cut definitions.

"Where one nation is more industrious and hence more prosperous than others its exports its imports. On the contrary when it is idle, poor and dependent its imports exceed its exports."

I have slightly adjusted the wording to make it readable when detached from the rest of the letter, but I do not think I have altered V. P. D.'s intended meaning. This is a very astonishing statement for any one to make who claims to have any knowledge of the subject and is contrary to what is generally believed. The best way to test its truth or otherwise will be to submit it to the best of experience and see whether it is borne out by application to well known examples, a test I would recommend to V. P. D. when he invents any more theories.

Undoubtedly the best example by which to test the new theory of V. P. D. is Great Britain where for generations the imports have exceeded the exports and not only so but the difference between the two has been an ever increasing quantity and amounted for years before the war to hundreds of millions of pounds per year (figures since the war are obviously of no importance to the argument) and during the present generation the country has imported many thousands of millions of pounds of goods in excess of the exports, this characteristic of ever and steadily increasing difference of excess of Imports over Exports was a source of satisfaction to all who understood the subject as being visible evidence of the country's ever increasing wealth and prosperity. Now let us again print V. P. D.'s dictum regarding such a condition of affairs "when a country is idle, poor and dependant its imports exceed its exports."

I have heard many hard terms applied to Great Britain, but this is the first time I have seen it classed as "Idle, poor, and dependant."

Surely it must be evident that V. P. D.'s theories will not stand the test of experience and therefore I need not deal with the remainder of the letter which is built upon equally faulty premises.

Mr. Ratilal B. Mehta appears to have equally hazy ideas as to the management of International trade as witness his dictum:—"At the end of every year trade accounts are settled between two countries, etc., etc." Wonderful! This is news indeed. It is a pity that he did not give the date at which this annual stocktaking takes place with information as to the assessors, by whom they are appointed how they gather their information to enable them to balance their accounts, and how they determine who shall send the gold to settle them and the way it is done. As a matter of fact no such process takes place except in your correspondent's imagination. It is quite true that fluctuating bullion payments are always moving to adjust the balance of trade, but this is an automatic adjustment and is much in the nature of the transfer of any other commodity it goes when it is cheaper and more convenient. When a gold bearing country sends out gold it does so in just the same manner as another country sends out pearls, precious stones, tea, rice or any other commodity, that is, in payment for imports either visible or invisible. I don't know whether Mr. Mehta is acquainted with the meaning of "invisible imports" or "invisible exports", but it is very necessary for him to enquire into them if he wishes to understand the subject.

The country receiving this gold has then got to exchange it for goods to be received from other countries before the benefit from the gold can be obtained.

When your correspondent talks about India 'demanding' gold from England instead of the cotton goods he seems to overlook, in the first place, that it is not the country of India which is doing the business but the individual trader. Moreover England is not a gold bearing country and her merchants can only have gold to send when they have received it in exchange for visible or invisible exports. Again he seems to be under the impression that the 60 crores of Indian goods which for 60 crores of cotton goods must have been sent to England whilst a much different course may have been followed, they may, or a large portion of them may have been sent to the United States who instead of paying India direct sent Great Britain their raw cotton and other goods and which Great Britain after treatment passed on to India, in settlement of the account for the goods which went from India to the United States. It is quite possible that if the English cotton goods are prevented from coming that India may not be able to export her usual quantity of goods to the United States.

Mr. Mehta seems to be under the impression that India can first send out her goods all over the world and then by some means demand payment in bullion from England. He does not say how he would demand it nor from whom he would get it, he evidently recognise that some import must take the place of cotton goods if Indian exports are not to diminish and selects gold as the alternative import, but if gold instead of goods could be, and were obtained, there would soon be a plethora of gold in the country, the first effect of which would be to raise the price of all necessaries to the consumer, causing great hardship to the poor. The United States at the present time is suffering from the amount of gold which has been tendered to her instead of goods, and it is a matter of grave concern to them how to send it out of the country and get it converted into goods which can be useful to them.

I think both your correspondents might well ponder over the question as to whether a country grows richer by reason of the goods it imports, or in consequence of the goods it exports, this may appear simple but it has been a difficult question to many students but when they have realized and understand that it is the value which comes into a country which makes it rich and not what goes out of it they will then be able to understand more clearly other matters.—Yours etc.,

POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

Mr. Langley, Commissioner, Lahore Division, and Chairman of the Committee to recommend compensation to victims of the Jallianwala Bagh, arrived at Amritsar to examine cases for grant. Many people from the villages and the city have come forth and some of them are putting cases for compensation very strongly.

Messrs. Gandhi, Lajpat Rai and Mohamed Ali are due to arrive at Aligarh on Friday next.

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S EVIDENCE

(By our Special Correspondents.)

NASIK, Aug. 2.

The sitting of the Court upto lunch interval to-day was taken up in further examination of Mr. Ghaisas by Mr. Rangnekar and his cross-examination by Mr. Azad at 1 p.m. In his examination witness spoke about his escapades from the time of his entering hospital and his return home thirty-six hours later. He also described the meetings between March and April which were convened by Mr. Mobedji, District Deputy Collector, in connection with the Imdadul Islam Fund. Witness was chiefly cross-examined in regard to his deposition before the Resident Magistrate, Mr. Shakar, and to the Sub-Inspector's visit to him in his treasury room and what he then said. Witness said that he did not consider the situation as represented by the Sub-Inspector to be so serious as to warrant his leaving the treasury work which at the time consisted of weighing opium stock and going into the town. He admitted that the Sub-Inspector had represented to him that there was a possibility of riot taking place. If during his examination-in-chief witness was prone to be discursive, he appeared to be suspicious during cross-examination and started arguing with Counsel about meaning, of his questions. Witness cross-examination has practically only begun and is likely to take up the rest of to-day's sitting and will be carried over to to-morrow.

Narayan Ganpat, P. W. D., Malegaon, the first witness for the prosecution.

Examined by Mr. Rangnekar the witness stated that he had prepared the plan of the scene of occurrence at Malegaon. It was, prepared under Rao Sahib Kokje's instructions. Cross-examined by Mr Azad, witness said he had no personal knowledge of particulars mentioned in the plan, scale being too small he could not measure the width of the roads. Asked if positions had been correctly indicated witness answered he had worked according to Kokje's instructions. Counsel commenting on the plan under which witness had made almost everything occur in well-formed straight lines, witness said that it would take a long time to show the curves, and hence the straight lines. Replying to Mr. Karandikar, witness said the original rough plan was prepared by him in his office at Malegaon. Whatever Rao Sahib, meaning Kokje, considered considered necessary had been brought out by him.

CIRCLE INSPECTOR EXAMINED.

The next witness, Bhikaji Trimbak Khedlekar, Circle Inspector, Malegaon, in his examination formally proved having prepared a sketch map, showing positions of houses and distances. Cross-examined witness, who knew only Marathi, said that a C. I. D. Sub-Inspector showed him the places to measure. Witness did not know his name. He had no personal knowledge regarding the names of owners whose houses had been indicated on the map, but had with him a copy of the notes furnished by the Police. He returned the copy to Kokje. Witness' qualifications were he had done four years' survey work, but not draftsman's.

The third witness called up was Trimbak Chintaman Ghaisas, formerly taluka Mamlatdar, Malegaon and now Resident Magistrate, Manmad. It took few minutes to search for witness and when he at last appeared he was given a chair outside the witness-box. Examined by Mr. Rangnekar, witness said that about 2-15 p.m. on 25th April, while he was in his Cutchery, he was called as witness in the Volunteers' case by the Resident Magistrate. He gave evidence in case against the volunteers. Then, being about the close of the month, witness went to close the treasury, of which he was in charge. About 4-30 p.m. he heared some noise outside the treasury, which is seperated from the Resident Magistrate's Court by a small yard. The space between two was very little. Witness saw through the window a crowd and the Sub-Inspector speaking to them. Several times the crowd shouted Allah-o-Akbar. Witness returned to his seat. Bhaskarrao came up to his treasury room shortly afterwards and told witness that some people had gone to the city to fetch the amount of the fine, but he had heard that the crowd had assaulted a Police constables and there was possibility of riot. Bhaskarrao asked witness to go with him, but witness pleaded he was waiting for people who had gone to fetch the fine, to return and told Bhaskar Rao to take Thakar, the Resident Magistrate, with him. Witness estimated the crowd outside the Court at 250 Momins and about 1,200 Ryots who had come from villages in connection with the sale of Government mango trees. Some little time after the Sub-Inspector had left the witness, Mr. Thakar came and asked witness to accompany him. Witness got into Mr. Thakar's tonga in which they had two armed Head constables. At Mosampura they met the Taluka Sub-Inspector Mr Godse and then went by the new Police lines, where they saw three or four policemen and as many watchmen armed with sticks keeping guard. Here they made enquiries as to where the injured constable was; then proceeded to the motor-stand where they saw some Mahomedans going from Islampura to the Jumma Masjid These Mahomedans were armed with sticks and stones. On approaching the country liquor shop, witness saw a bigger crowd. From the Jumma Masjid witness and other with him went through the towngate to Narotipeth. There was near the towngate a crowd about 1,500 strong. There was terrible stone throwing. The crowd looked furious. Witness met a Momin who carried in his hand a flat stone resembling a brick in one hand and a stick in another. On witness telling him to throw away the stone, he flung it at witness. There upon the latter moved on. When the tonga was passing through Narotipeth, stones fell on it in a shower. Witness ordered his Head Constables to fire. Witness shouted order to frighten the crowd, but privately telling the constables not to fire. Stones were coming in and one stone grazed him on the left side. Witness, in company moved off to the Civil Hospital and sat there. Two head constables mounted guard at two doors, while witness arranged to send telegrams to the District Magistrate and other officers. Shortly afterwards witness heard three shots coming from the easterly direction. Witness sent for Tatya Khare, whom he described as one of the leaders of towns people and not of mob. Khare came. Witness told him that things were getting worse and asked him what could be done and what it was all due to. Khare said it was due to the sentence of imprisonment passed on the convicted volunteers. Witness asked him how it could be averted. He said that if the accused are not imprisoned, it could be averted. As witness' English answer was not quite expressive, he was asked to explain himself in Marathi. Continuing witness said he told Khare that if anybody were to stand guarantee something might be done to release them. The guarantee was for the purpose that mob would disperse. Khare said he would go and see if something could be done. He went away but did not return at this stage the Court rose for day.

The witness is also to be cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar, who represents Tatya Khare, Balusa and some other accused. Between him and Mr. Azad it is likely that Mr. Ghaisas will occupy the greater part if not whole of to-morrow.

BOYCOTT AND ECONOMICS.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN VIEW

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

Mr. C. W. Rhodes, of Messrs. Hoare Milbrand Company, speaking at the Raotary Club to-day on the piece-goods trade in India, said that there were three chief forces in the trade in India, Lancashire, the Indian mills and Mr. Gandhi. He asked which was the force that was to guide their policy in the present and in the future. And he answered none. He said the consumer does not exist for the sake of the manufacturer, the merchant or the politician. The manufacturer is the servant of the consumer. The merchant in his messenger and the politician his gramophone. In all our consideration of the miscalled rivalry between Manchester and Bombay or on the question of boycott we must allow no rights to any one, but to the consumer and guide our policy entirely by his needs.

SIGNS OF TIME

After describing the effect of the war on the piecegoods trade in India and its aftereffect, the speaker said:—"People who can collect a crore of rupees in India to-day could with their money and organisation do social service of incalculable value. Labouring for Swaraj along the non-cooperative lines only renders the Swaraj impossible. Social service makes the Swaraj inevitable. If I read the signs if the times correctly the Government is much more anxious to give Swaraj than certain people who would rather cars than govern, are to receive it. I have recently had personal experience of what my Indian friends can do when their object is construction and not criticism. After referring to the imposition of import duties on piece-goods, Mr. Rhodes said that the Indian mill industry would grow naturally and rapidly as grow it should for it has live men at its head. There was no reason to force the pace unduly at the expense of the consumer. Excise will never be enhanced for it has no friends in India and any alteration will be in the direction of its entire removal. It was not likely to be passed in the present state of the country's finances and the necessity of raising moderate taxes from the masses to help the people would only lie in the direction of refraining from still further enhancing the import duties and in reducing them as soon as the financial position warrants it.

Mr. Gandhi had told us that India used to export piece-goods. She did so to-day to the value of four crores a year. And how did Mr. Gandhi's boycott fit in with all this? If it failed at once he hoped and believed that not much harm will have been done. If it succeeded imports will be hindered and that will force up the prices of Indian goods. Mr. Gandhi realised that and begged that Bombay mills shall not put up prices, forgetting that merry little widow in Bombay storing goods in her stable for a rise.

SIGNS OF SUCCESS.

The first signs of the success, the speaker said, will be riots following the so-called peaceful picketing. The second sign will be the sufferings of the poor and their hat looting. Finally, the rise in prices will so accentuate the differences between the Indian and Lancashire prices that the latter will prove too attractive to resist and the movement, the speaker declared, collapse with nothing to show for it, but a further legacy of bitterness and distress.

"A STRIKING PERSONALITY."

The speaker concluded:—Mr. Gandhi, a striking personality, with a great opportunity of calling forth the highest aspirations of his countrymen instead of idealising the past could he but join himself to those Indians and Anglo-Indians, who are working for the very objects, he claims to have at heart, Swadeshi and Swaraj, instead of being the hero of those, who drive coolies to their death to gain a political point and the war cry of every hooligan, who burns a football stand on the maidan, could he but realise the fundamental doctrine of all cooperation as true of nations as of individuals.

BOYCOTT PROPOSAL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, August 2.

The Committee of the Delhi Piece Goods Association have had before them for consideration proposals which are advocated from political motives to bring into existence an effectual boycott of foreign goods. The committee did not discuss the political aspect but examined the proposals from the position of trade and of its members, whose welfare the committee are expected to protect. It was recognised that a successful boycott would accomplish the ruin of a number of members whose interests were largely involved in the piecegoods import trade, inasmuch as they are naturally at the present period loaded with heavy commitments. Without entering into the discussion of the proposals the committee state most emphatically that in the interests of the community as a whole and the trader in particular, any such boycott, as supported by the country, should not in fairness be directed against the existing stocks in the country.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Recd. at 11-45 p.m., Aug. 3.

Leicester beat Northants by 188 runs. Middlesex beat Sussex by 252 runs. Derby Kent drew with Warwick but were leading on first innings. Kent beat Hants by eight wickets. Yorkshire drew with Lancs but were leading on the first innings. Gloster beat Somerset by one wicket Essex drew with Worcester but were leading on the first innings.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

R. G. A. BEAT BRIGADE STAFF (2-1.)

The Brigade Staff played their last game in the Harwood League on Wednesday, when they met and were beaten by the R.G.A. The game itself was a poor one, the play throughout being uninteresting. The Gunners had slightly the better of the exchanges, and their victory by the odd goal in three was a fairly true index of the run of the play. Though only three goals were registered, both sides had many more opportunities of scoring, but the shooting of both quintettes was most erratic and thus the opportunities were lost. The defences of both team were sound, but the front lines played very poorly indeed. There were many good individual efforts, but as for combination there was hardly any.

On the kick-off the Brigade got away at once, and Munro was given a glorious opportunity of scoring, which he lost by shooting wide. The Artillery retaliated, and they, too, lost an opening. Play of an even nature followed, both goals being visited in turn, without result however. Eventually the R.G.A. succeeded in their efforts, Packham finding the net, off a scramble in front of the Brigade goal, with a fine shot. There was no further scoring and the Artillery changed over with the advantage.

The opening stages of the second half saw the Gunners on the offensive, but they failed to improve on their position, partly owing to weak shooting and partly owing to some good work by the Brigade goaler. After many efforts the Staff carried play to the opposite side, and they, too, failed to take advantage of the chances they got till ten minutes from the end, when of a pass from Newby, Munro found the net. Even play resulted after this, on it looked as if the game was going to end in a draw. This was not to be, however, for within the last few minutes Barker completely beat the Brigade custodian with a spanking shot. The R.G.A. thus won by two goals to one.

The teams:—

R.G.A.—Goal: Carnew; backs: Kennett and Harte; halves: Smith, Grant and Henderson; forwards: Packham, Way, Thorne, Wilkinson and Barker.

Brigade Staff—Goal: Wells; backs: Newby and Morris; halves: Kirkpatrick, Ashley and Lane; forwards: McAllister, Alton, Slater, Jeffins and Munro.

Referee:—Mr. J. McGrath.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Y.M.C.A. v K.S.L.I.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

	Matches played	Won.	Lost.	Draw.	Goals for.	Goals against.	Points.
K.S.L.I.	10	10	0	0	47	3	20
Bombay Gymkhana	10	8	2	0	32	8	16
R.G.A.	11	7	4	0	19	20	14
Brigade Staff	12	4	7	1	21	36	9
Y.M.C.A.	9	3	4	2	15	12	8
Embarkation Staff	9	1	7	1	6	27	3
G. I. P. Institute	11	0	9	2	5	39	2

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

The monsoon has strengthened in the central parts of the country. The rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, the west of the United Provinces, the east and the north of the Punjab, Central Provinces, Konkan, the Malabar, Madras, the Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Kashmir, North-west Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Central India east, Bombay Deccan, the east of Hyderabad, Mysore, southernmost Madras and the north of the Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, Behar, Gujarat, the south of Hyderabad.

Chief amounts are:—Akqab one and a half inches; Bhamo, Dibrugarh one; Cherrapunji seven; Darjeeling one and a half; Jalpaiguri two; Agra a half; Jhansi one and a half; Dehra Dun two; Mussooree three; Simla one; Dalhousie two; Lahore three-quarters; Khushab a half; Dera Ismail Khan five; Quetta three-quarters, Kalat a half; Hoshangabad one and a half; Saugor one; Seoni one and a half; Pachmarhi six; Pendra three; Ratnagiri one and a half; Marmagoa, Karwar, Mangalore two; Trivandrum, Cocanada one.

Forecast:—Extension in the United Provinces and decrease in the extreme north.

SIKRI RIOT CASE.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Aug.

Judgment has been delivered in the Fatehpur-Sikri riot case, which has been going on since the 24th February last. Out of thirty-five accused five have been acquitted and thirty have been convicted under sections 147 and 295 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to one year's imprisonment under each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

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KHULNA FAMINE.

WILL Mr. M. M. SEN of Khulna, now in Bombay, PLEASE SEE the Undersigned IMMEDIATELY on reading this?
S. K. BANERJI,
General Manager,
"Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Thursday, 4th August 1921.

STRIKES AND THEIR REMEDIES.

An important resolution that was discussed by the Bombay Legislative Council was that moved by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas asking Government to take early steps to bring into existence suitable machinery for the prevention and early settlement of Labour disputes. Mr Kanji regretted the absence in the Council of a representative of the workers elected by themselves, who could give the Council the benefit of his experience as a labourer. The deficiency mentioned by Mr. Kanji could not, however, be supplied merely by one representative of Labour. Apart from the fact that the Councils do not command the confidence of the country, constituted as they are at present, they are mainly plutocratic in their sympathies. And until Labour secures its due share of direct representation in the legislature, questions affecting its right and interests cannot be expected to be solved on a fair and satisfactory basis. The debate on Mr. Kanji's resolution revealed how far the speakers were from grasping the reality of the recurrent problem of disputes between Labour and Capital.

Many platitudes were indulged in by those who took part in the debate and the worker and the agitator came in for the usual ill-informed and sarcastic criticism on the part of representatives of Capital and of "Law and Order," the root of the problem was untouched. Mr. Gupte alone among the speakers, to judge from the published reports of the debate, went near it when he pointed out that all the disputes between Capital and Labour were due to unequal division of profits between the two parties and added that unless Labour got its proper share, no machinery for solving Labour disputes would be successful. Why do strikes happen? Is it because the workers, who stand most to suffer from them, precipitate them just for fun? We admit there are occasions when strikes are ill-timed, but no one who has given a moment's serious thought to the subject will deny that in 90 cases out of 100 the strikers are, in the main, in the right. And they are in the right because they are kept deprived of a due share of remuneration for their labour—a remuneration sufficient to secure them the proper satisfaction of their human needs; for they are human beings and not "hands" as most capitalists and employers are wont to regard them These human needs include decent food, housing, leisure, recreation, opportunity to take their rightful part in civic and political affairs, for themselves and their families, and, above all, proper education for their children. We challenge any capitalist in Bombay and elsewhere to tell us how many labourers or "hands" are there in this country who get wages adequate to enable them to satisfy these human needs. Who, for instance, will maintain that the millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad, who are now literally rolling in wealth, have had the fairness and humanity to share at least part of that wealth with those whose labour has mainly produced it so as to enable the latter to feel that they earn a decent living wage? And the fact that no labourer or "hand" gets an adequate remuneration for his labour shows that there is something fundamentally wrong in our industrial and economic system and that so long as that wrong is not righted, frequent strikes will be inevitable and justified.

The only way of escape from an era of industrial strife is to realise the inherent injustice of the present capitalistic system of industrial organisation and adjust it to the needs of the times. And the only way of adjustment lies in the two-fold step of honestly encouraging the organisation of trade unions and of securing the establishment of a legal minimum wage in all industries. So far as the recognition of trade unions is concerned, we have yet to see an adequate realisation of their duty on the part of the Capitalists and the Government. The attitude of Sir Thomas Holland in respect of Mr. Joshi's resolution on this subject was anything but wise or sympathetic and the policy of Lord Willingdon's Government in Madras has been frankly reactionary and aggressive. Of the attitude of the Capitalists, the less said the better. As regards the establishment of a legal minimum wage in all important industries, we recognise the absence of satisfactory relevant data. But the information required is not difficult to collect. The task can be accomplished by the Labour Departments attached to Provincial Governments with the aid of accredited representatives of Labour and Capital. Unfortunately, the Labour Departments as they are constituted at present are not fitted, on account of their *personnel*, to accomplish the task satisfactorily. For instance, in the Bombay Labour Department we have as a Labour Investigating Officer a gentleman whose qualification for the task seems to be that he enlisted in the Territorial force at the age of sixteen, served in France from August 1915 to December 1916 and subsequently for three years was a commissioned officer, in an Indian regiment! There are few activities of greater and more far-reaching importance than that of collecting statistics about Labour. The work, if it is to be done well, must be done mainly by Indians who know the language, the social conditions and the needs of the workers. Thus the paramount need at present is to reorganise the Labour Departments on a satisfactory basis with a predominant Indian element, to collect data for the determination of a living wage in every industry, and, above all, to foster and encourage the establishment of trade unions. That is the right line of action and it must be taken before it is too late, if we are to profit by the mistakes of European countries and avoid incessant industrial strife. Mr Kanji Dwarkadas has succeeded in persuading the Bombay Legislative Council to agree to the appointment of a committee to consider the practicability of creating a machinery to settle and prevent Labour disputes. The creation of such a machinery is, of course, a very laudable object in itself. But, for such machinery to work efficiently and fairly, it is obviously essential that the parties to the negotiation must meet on terms of equality. That state of things cannot be said to exist when Labour is being practically sweated and exploited by Capital. However, something is better than nothing and we welcome the appointment of the committee though we are inclined to be sceptical as to its results.

Topics of the Day

Indians and International Court of Arbitration.

A Behar contemporary understands that an Indian will be appointed as one of the Judges of the International Court of Arbitration under the League of Nations. With a view to ensure the selection of the right man the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Syed Hassan Imam, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, and Justice Rankin have been asked to nominate one man each for the office. It is laid down that the person to be nominated should be qualified to hold the highest judicial office in the country. Out of the persons so nominated, one will be finally selected and he will be appointed. We are told the gentleman appointed will get Rs. 22,000 a year. The salary attached to the post may prove a damper on the enthusiasm of some of the candidates for the post. but looking to the high honour of the post itself, we should think that those who have retired from the Bench in this country or who may be qualified to discharge the duties of the Bench would be glad to accept nomination on a tribunal of such an international character as the one in view. We can easily name more than one Indian who would be an acquisition to the Tribunal. We hope there is no intention on the part of the Indian Government to appoint a European. The Government of India ought to make it clear that only Indians are eligible for the post.

Import Duties on Cotton Goods

The protest of British manufacturers against the duties which this country levies on piece-goods imported from abroad is full of significance to the Indian public. The concession of the modicum of fiscal autonomy that has been allowed to India having begun to arrest the exploitation of this country by alien interests, particularly the British, these latter are up in arms not only against the particular concession but against the entire scheme of Reforms which has made possible this small concession to Indian demands. The exploiters of India are, therefore, loud in denouncing the Reforms and pointing out their defects. Unwilling to wound the susceptibilities of the Indian Bureaucracy they are directing their fury towards Mr. Montagu, the author of the Reforms. Lord Chelmsford, the reputed "joint author", is safe from their attacks. They do not accept the suggestion that the responsibility for imposing the duties lies with the Indian legislature alone nor even that Mr. Montagu is responsible first and foremost to the people of India. On the other hand, they insist that he is responsible first and last to Parliament. This divergence in views, namely, whether Mr. Montagu is responsible principally to the Indian people or to Parliament in matters vitally affecting the progress of this country is really at the bottom of all the trouble between the two nations. The British manufacturers think that the interests of Lancashire ought to prevail above everything, whereas the Indian public maintain that the interests of the Indian people should be the supreme consideration. We know, of course, that the fiscal policy so far followed by the Indian Bureaucracy has all along been largely inspired by the selfish motives which the British Capitalists have in view, but India is not going to tolerate the injustice any longer, whatever view we take of Mr. Montagu's responsibility to Parliament.

Police Methods.

It will be recalled that about two months ago some members of the Madras City Police organised a demonstration against the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the compound of his court in consequence of the conviction by him of one of their comrades on a charge of assault. In the course of the demonstration these "guardians of law and order" indulged in violent abuse of the high functionary and went to the extent of even stoning him. An interpellation about this incident was made in the Madras Legislative Council the other day and Government were asked what action they had taken or proposed to take regarding the same. The official reply was characteristic of the whole Government attitude towards their spoilt child—the Police. The reply stated that the incident was investigated under the orders of the Commissioner of Police, "but the inquiries failed to elicit evidence on which legal proceedings could be based against any individual or individuals." Government further stated that they had come to the conclusion that the matter called for disciplinary action rather than criminal proceedings, and that reprimands had been administered to the men at parade and the Deputy Commissioner had appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and expressed regret on behalf of the police for the incident. On certain minor points Government have called for reports, but, "otherwise, the Government consider the incident closed." It is astonishing, indeed, to learn that neither the highly efficient Madras City Police nor the lynx-eyed members of the Criminal Investigation Department, who rarely fail to secure "confessions" or persuade accused to become "approvers," succeeded in eliciting evidence on which a charge against the breakers of law among themselves could be based. Very probably they were too busy hunting sedition and running to earth local Labour leaders to concern themselves about affairs nearer home. Lord Willingdon's Government, also, it is apparent, are not over anxious that their pet child's indiscretions and shortcomings should come to the notice of the public. For, if they did, would not the morale of these highly efficient instruments of autocracy suffer? Let the dignity of the Magisterial office go, let the demands of justice remain unheeded—but the prestige of the Police must never suffer. That seems to be the position of the Government. The incident is not without its lesson to the public.

Calcutta Port Trust Loan.

The details which the "Morning Post" has disclosed regarding the subscription in England of the Calcutta Port Trust Loan of a million sterling only go to prove that there was absolutely no justification, financial, political or moral, for the flotation of the loan in England at so high a rate of interest as 7 p. c., instead of in India. While public loans in England are readily subscribed at 6 p. c. or even at 5 p. c., it is criminal folly that India should waste her resources by offering as much as 7 p. c. interest for her loans in England while in India itself Government loans at 6 p.c. are easily over-subscribed. It is difficult to assign any reasons for the policy of extravagance that finds favour with the authorities in India, except it be that it is deliberately done in the interests of certain powerful financial interests at "Home" who are out to profit by the indifference and helplessness of the Indian public. It would be sheer hypocrisy for the financial advisers of the Port Trust to pretend that their loan could not have been easily subscribed in India at 6 p. c., not to mention the 7 p. c. which they offered to the British public.

A Correction.

In our report of the great meeting on the Turkish Question held at the Excelsior Theatre on Tuesday under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, the first paragraph of Mr. Mohamed Ali's speech is marred by an absurd mistake. Throughout that paragraph the word "Armenians" should, of course, be "Greeks," since the reference is to the Smyrna vilayet

Income-Tax Committee.

The summary of the report of this body issued through the Associated Press gives rise to some serious reflections. Whether it was that their terms of reference confined their investigation to an unduly narrow sphere; or whether it was that the committee have themselves adopted an unusually restricted interpretation, the fact remains that they have ignored the most important problem of income tax administration in India. There is a slight reference to the variety of systems of account-keeping which renders it inexpedient to insist upon uniform books of account. But if the committee intend this as an excuse or explanation for the notorious evasions of this tax by the trading community, particularly by brokers and jobbers in such highly speculative branches as shares and stock, cotton and silver and gold—they might as well have recommended the bodily abandonment of the Income Tax. For, while in theory this is, perhaps, the one item in the Indian Tax system which might require unqualified commendation, in theory it results in grave injustice owing to those best able to bear the burden escaping its incidence almost altogether. The income tax must either be abandoned altogether—a suggestion which on no account we could recommend—or its administration must be rigorously purged of the abuses which now disgrace it.

A Danger to be Avoided.

The other great problem in this connection is also merely glanced at—and that, too, obliquely—by the committee. In regard to the assessment on non-resident partners, the committee would empower the Collector to call upon the resident partner to pay super tax on the share of profits credited to the non-resident partner. But they "do not consider it feasible to insert any provision requiring any such resident partner. . . . to get from the non-resident partner a statement of any other income that may accrue to him." But here they entrench upon the very grave problem of double income-tax within the Empire. We had expected the committee to give us some illuminating suggestion on this extremely knotty point in income tax legislation. We were afraid the Government of India, in this instance as in many others, would find their hands forced by the unanswerable logic of *fait accompli* by the passage of Imperial Legislation in the British Parliament. In both cases our worst apprehensions seem to have been realised. There is, perhaps, no part of the British Empire where the danger of alien exploitation has more to be guarded against than British India. There is no country whence an endless drain goes on in the shape of payments to persons—no longer actively employed in the country—outside the territorial limits of the paying country. The British exchequer—we are but too well aware by painful experience—is adamant whenever its own interests are concerned. If legislation is suffered to be enacted in England without an Indian body of the eminence of this committee putting in a *caveat* on behalf of India, we should have to be imposing taxes in this country in order that the British exchequer might levy a tribute.

OUR TOY COUNCILS.

TRAVESTY OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

(Special to the "Chronicle,")

Those who get to look at the Provincial Councils, as they are at present constituted, are bound to feel that they are more like glorified District Boards than the Central Legislature or the Provinces, owing to the presence of a good many men deficient both in ability and in character. A very large majority of them are titled persons while others found the temptation of becoming a member of the Council too great notwithstanding the universal feeling in the country against the elections and the mandate of the Indian National Congress. The first impulse, which one feels, is that of blaming Mr. Gandhi, who by his Non-Cooperation policy prevented men of real ability and of sound judgment from standing for the elections. But it would be interesting to examine the actual working of the new Councils a little further in order to see whether Mr. Gandhi was mistaken after all.

Solid Official Majority

A single glance at the composition of the Councils,—and for the purpose of illustration we shall throughout consider the Bombay Council only,—would indicate that there is a solid phalanx of Mussalmans from Sind and backward classes, viz., the Mahrattas and the non-Brahmins, land-holders, zemindars, sirdars and talukdars, who though technically elected, are as a matter of fact like putty in the hands of the officials and most of them would be afraid to speak out boldly even before the smallest rank of revenue or police officials in their districts. Much less can they have the courage of their opinion when large issues affecting the liberty of the people come for discussion before the Legislature. An apt illustration of this was found on the occasion of the motion for adjournment brought by Mr. Ibrahim Haji over the question of the latest high-handedness and madness on the part of the bureaucracy, viz., shooting in Sind. Shooting at a mob is objectionable on several grounds. It tends to brutalise the people as well as the Government; it is extremely cowardly; its object is to strike terror; and in 99 cases out of 100, the men who are killed and wounded are innocent persons, who had nothing to do with the trouble. Besides, there are other ways of suppressing a mob than firing and the Government of Bombay have still to learn that no section of the Indian public will tolerate Indian lives being regarded as cheap. Notwithstanding issues of this kind, owing to the defective constitution of the Council the result of the voting on the motion for adjournment was 46 to 35, being a very clear majority for the Government. In this majority the bulk of the votes came from Indians and some of whom are technically regarded as elected and as the representatives of the people. It is a travesty of representative institutions that any Indians should in their own land signify by the manner of their speech or voting in the Legislature their tacit approval of the policy of firing on an unarmed crowd of their own countrymen on purely political grounds.

Mahatma Gandhi's Forethought

It was an act of singular forethought when led Mr. Gandhi to refuse to have anything to do with a Council composed on this principle. Let us examine the position further with reference to the Ministers. The Ministers are at present a mere appendage and a fifth wheel of the Government. They have added to the cost of administration enormously. Their power of doing good is extremely limited. For one thing, their mouth is closed on all issues which come before the Council. The rules under which they accept office prevent their speaking except in favour of the Government on any issue which comes for discussion. The same rules emasculate them with reference to voting on issues which arise. Hence, we may have the curious example of men who, when outside, are among the most vehement critics of the Government on particular subjects being obliged under this rule to vote with the Government against their own erstwhile colleagues. They are nominated by the Governor, who can dismiss them without giving any reason. They may be assigned any portfolios which the Governor chooses and the Governor usually chooses to put a square man in a round hole. They are thus compelled to carry out the principle of collective responsibility and become mere handles of the Government who would use them for suggesting larger taxation. Theoretically, they have to carry the Council with them, but in practice the solid Government majority is there to back up any acts of wisdom or unwisdom which these emasculated champions of the people might bring forward and to carry any proposals of taxation which the so-called popular Ministers might bring as mere catspaws of officialdom. One minor evil of the system is that the popular vote is reduced by three owing to the appointment of Ministers.

Arbitrary Powers

Not the least remarkable phase of these toy assemblies is the power which the Government have under the rules, or which the President of the Council has of disallowing a question, resolution or bill. There are statutory restrictions as to the nature of questions, resolutions or bills, which a private member may bring. To this is added arbitrary power of the Governor, to disallow any question or resolution as he likes. Since the interpretation of the rules is in the hands of the President or the "Speaker" and since the "Speaker" is a nominee of the Government looking to the Government for his future, he usually works in close consultation with the Departments and is generally anxious to avoid everything that will embarrass his employer. However vexatious it may be on ordinary occasions this can be extremely serious when a vital issue comes before the Council as was proved by the extraordinary unwisdom of the President's ruling in Dharwar affair. Attempt is being made to impart to the Council the dignity of older legislatures. There is a slavish imitation of the outward

(Continued on page 8.)

THE NORTHCLIFFE CONTROVERSY.

WHY HIS INVITATION WAS CANCELLED.

A SENSATIONAL INTERVIEW.

MR. WICKHAM STEED EXPLAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 6 p.m., Aug. 3.

An explanation of the cancellation of Lord Northcliffe's invitation to be the guest at the British Embassy in Washington is now available. The "Daily Mail" published an account of a sensational interview which Lord Northcliffe was stated to have given to the "New York Times" representative. Lord Northcliffe was reported to have said that the King had forced Mr. Lloyd George to try to come to an understanding with the Irish Nationalist leaders.

Speaking in the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George declared that this was absolutely false. Lord Northcliffe immediately telegraphed to the King's Secretary denying having ascribed to His Majesty the words stated and adding that he had given no such interview. It transpired later that as reprinted in England in the "Daily Mail" the interview was incorrectly attributed to Lord Northcliffe himself whereas Mr. Wickham Steed the Chief Editor of the London "Times" was the person interviewed.

The "New York World" explaining the controversy declares that the "New York Times" reporter sought an interview with Lord Northcliffe, on the Irish situation. Mr. Steed Telephoned the request to Lord Northcliffe, who replied:—You know my mind, Steed. Give the gentleman my views and look over his article". After a formal interview the reporter asked for an amplification of Mr. Steed's views and Mr. Steed supposing that these would not be published emphasised His Majesty' earnestness to secure peace in Ireland Then in order to give the interviewer a background to enable him better to understand the situation, quoted an imaginary conversation as an illustration of what the King might have had in mind. It appears that the reporter made an error in believing that the words were an actual quotation

The "New York Times" in an editorial note issued the following denial:—"The interview with Mr. Wickham Steed. the Editor of the London "Times" was written by a trustworthy reporter who believes his report to be accurate but Mr. Steed has since intimated that the interview contained a matter that should not have been published. Mr. Steed had no opportunity to revise the interview. Lord Northcliffe has not given the "New York Times" nor has the "New York Times" reported him as giving any statement or a purported conversation between King George and Mr. Lloyd George.

Questioned with regard to the interview Mr. Steed said that direct statements were attributed to him which he did not make. He pointed out to the interviewer that the possibility of an Irish settlement might be directly attributed to the King's speech at Belfast. Nothing would rejoice His Majesty more than to see peace in Ireland. That alone was the sense of his talk with the representative of the "New York Times."

The King's Secretary Lord Stamfordsham has telegraphed to Lord Northcliffe that His Majesty is glad that Lord Northcliffe's message confirms the statement made on his authority by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

AIR COMMUNICATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

With regard to the cost of Imperial Airship Services the "Observer" says that financial enterprise is willing to provide the money for 4 years on the condition that the Government guarantees an annual subsidy of £300,000 sterling.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

QUESTION OF AIRSHIP FLEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. at 11-45 p.m., Aug. 3.

Contrary to the expectations the Imperial Conference has not concluded its labours but will resume to-morrow. It is understood that the Conference is now engaged in framing various decisions in the form of resolutions.

Question of the utilisation of airships has given rise to a considerable debate. It is declared on a reliable authority that the decision favours utilisation of the present airship fleet and expert personnel for the purpose of carrying out experimental lights for a period of two years. It is considered that two years will prove whether airships apart from their imperial value can be made financial success commercially.

DEATH OF SGR. CARUSO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

The death is announced of Sgr. Caruso.

Caruso had sudden relapse at Sorrento and was brought to Naples. Four specialists were summoned and decided upon an immediate operation for removal of abscess between liver and diaphragm which caused acute peritonitis.

IMPORT DUTIES ON COTTON GOODS.

MANUFACTURERS' PROTEST.

"MR. MONTAGU RESPONSIBLE FIRST AND LAST."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 1.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Aug. 3.

The Committee of leading Manufacturers, which has been formed to protest against the increased Import Duties on Cotton Goods into India has sent letters to the members of Parliament urging them to use their influence to secure a full and immediate opportunity for examination in Parliament of all the facts of the case. The signatories state that Indian markets in normal times have taken forty per cent of the whole of Britain's cotton exports, but it will be impossible to preserve more than a fraction of this great business under the oppression of these duties.

With regard to the statement that the decision of these financial questions lies with India alone, the signatories declare that the truth is that constitutionally Mr. Montagu is responsible first and last and Mr. Montagu is answerable to Parliament. With regard to the statement that the reforms established India as a democratic self-governing country the signatories declare that the electors have no pool and no initiative in financial matters. Out of a population of some 250,000,000 only 900,000 are entitled to vote and at the last election only 197,518 votes were recorded.

PREMIER'S IRISH PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 3.

That Mr. Dail Eireann has up to present not considered Mr. Lloyd George's proposals to Mr. De Valera, appears from a Dublin despatch which states that the proposals will only be considered at a plenary meeting of Mr. Dail Eireann which every imprisoned member should be free to attend. Mr. Dail Eireann has not requested the release of the prisoners, but it will issue summonses to attend Mr. Dail Eireann. These will be delivered to the members in the prison in due course and it is expected that the authorities will act on summonses.

IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

HOW LONG TRUCE WILL LAST?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. at 11-45 p.m., Aug. 3.

In the Commons at question time Mr. Chamberlain said that it was agreed at the conference between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. De Valera that if the negotiations broke down there would be a reasonable notice of termination of truce.

MISLEADING AMERICAN OPINION.

HOW TO COUNTERACT IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

The "Observer" says that in view of the necessity for counteracting the attempts to mislead American Opinion on the Irish Situation it will not be surprising if Mr. Lloyd George goes to America in the course of the next few weeks. The journal hopes that Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey and General Smuts will accompany him in order to participate in the preliminary conversations with President Harding with regard to the Washington Conference.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

ITS SCOPE AND WORK,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 3.

While the authorities in London are of opinion that the Supreme Council will be confined to the Silesian question and will be of the briefest character, a Paris message shows that the French contemplate a protracted Council of the widest scope. The "Matin" says that besides Belgium invitations will probably be sent to Yugo-Slavia, Poland and Rumania, while if the discussions on the Near Eastern question develop Greece will be heard. Contrary to Mr. Lloyd George's belief expressed in the House of Commons yesterday the "Matin" says it is doubtful whether experts will finish their labours with regard to Upper Silesia before the meeting of the Council. Hence the decisions of the Council with regard to Silesia will probably be merely provisional. The "Matin" anticipates that the Council will be bound to take steps to save the famine-stricken population of Russia.

DISEASE AND FAMINE STRICKEN RUSSIANS.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND CLOTHING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

Berne.—As the result of Maxim Gorki's appeal to help the disease-and-famine-stricken Russians the international Union of Relief for Children Headquarters at Geneva has begun the distribution of food and clothing. Moscow also appeals for contributions.

ANGORA MOBILISING.

TO CONTINUE WAR UNTIL ULTIMATE VICTORY.

ALLIES NOT TO BE ASKED TO INTERVENE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

Paris.—According to an Angora message the National Assembly has affirmed its intention of continuing the war until ultimate victory is achieved. The Government continues mobilisation and organisation with a view to carrying out a winter campaign. The Assembly has decided not to ask the Allies to intervene until the termination of the present war.

PROJECTED GREEK EXPEDITION TO ANGORA.

ADVANCE EXPECTED WITHIN A FORTNIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

Athens.—A semi-official statement speaks of an expedition being organised against the town of Angora and a new advance is expected within a fortnight.

GREEKS RETREAT.

MEET WITH CHECK AT SIVRIHISAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. at 11-45 p.m., Aug. 3.

Constantinople.—It is announced from a Turkish source that the Greeks have met with a check on the front of Sivrihissar. It is reported that the Greek army is retreating towards Eskishehr. Kiazim Karabekr Pasha, Commander-in-Chief in Caucausus, Remzi Pasha, Commander-in-Chief in Turkestan and Salaheddin Bey, Commander-in-Chief in Cilicia, have been ordered to proceed to the Greek front with reinforcements.

DROUGHT IN NEW YORK.

ROOFS AS DORMITORIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

New York.—Thermometer has recorded ninety degrees every day for the past fortnight and the temperature in the business quarter of the city has averaged over hundred. There has been considerable suffering amongst the poor and a number of deaths have occurred from prostration. The beaches and parks are crowded every night and many wealthy business men are living in their yachts anchored in the river. The roofs of many apartment houses have been temporarily converted into dormitories.

AGAINST RACE WARS

FREEDOM FOR INDIA AND IRELAND

NEGROES APPEAL TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 3.

A New York message states that to the strains of jazz music fifteen thousand shouting and laughing negroes (not fifty thousand as cabled yesterday) paraded the streets of negro quarter carrying red, black and green flags, namely, international negro colours and numerous banners. Later they met in a session and telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George urging him to use his influence to free Ireland, Egypt and India and prevent future race wars. A message was also sent to Mr. De Valera promising him assistance.

TERCENTENARY OF LANDING OF PILGRIM FATHERS.

PRESIDENT HARDING ON NEW ERA OF PEACE AND FREEDOM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 1.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Aug. 3.

Plymouth. (Massachusetts).—The celebrations of the Tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers reached the climax to-day with the arrival of President Harding on board the Yacht, Mayflower, escorted by six destroyers. One-hundred thousand witnessed the parade portraying the incidents of the original landing. The British Cruiser Cambrian was among the assemblage of the warships in the Harbour. The Naval Attache represented the British Embassy.

President Harding in the course of the address hoped that the coming disarmament Conference would bring to the world the new era of peace and freedom and characterised the International situation as "more than promising". He said that the seeds of tolerance and understanding planted by the Pilgrim Fathers were beginning to bear fruit thousandfold internationally.

REPRESSION IN GUNTUR.

N. C. O. LEADERS SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR

EXCITEMENT OF THE MOB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUNTUR, July 31.

Messrs. Unnava Lakshiminarayana, Barrister, and M. Narasimhachari were convicted by the District Magistrate of Guntur and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment of one year each for failure to give security under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. On the 24th instant the prisoners were brought to Guntur from Gurzala by train, when a large crowd of people was on the platform. Shops in Guntur were almost all closed, and mobs began to collect. The rowdies forced the local high school to close and invested the principal Munsiff's court presided over by Mr. Isphani, the District Munsiff, who had to adjourn a number of suits. The Additional District Munsiff refused to close his court at the bidding of the mob, but the Brahmin pleaders did not attend. The mob entered the compound of the Mission College, stoned and threw mud at the principal. Mr. Strock. Mr Yule, the aged missionary, was roughly handled. The mob also stoned the agent of Messrs. Valkot and Co. The District Magistrate, the Deputy Collector and the Superintendent of Police were absent from the town. Practically no business was conducted in the courts.

WARRANTS SERVED ON CONGRESS WORKERS.

GUNTUR, Aug. 2.

Mr. Ramakoteswarao of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, wires from Guntur:

The hartal that followed the arrests and conviction of barrister Lakshminarayan and vakil, Narasimachary lasted from the 21st till the 30th July. People were absolutely orderly and non violent, perfect discipline being maintained throughout, despite grave provocation on the 30th afternoon. Desabhakta Venkatappiah, President the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and Member of the Working Committee of the National Congress, Barrister Gupta, Secretary District Congress Committee, Moddi Venkatasubbayya, Chinakurti, Basavayya, leading Vysia citizens and Municipal Councillors, were served with warrants under section 107 and taken to the subjail.

The District Magistrate had previously imported a large police reserve force from other districts, surrounded the court, preventing access to the place of trial. All the accused refused to ask for bail or give security. They merely filed statements denying allegations of incitement, breach of peace. Great sensation has been created by the arrests. Leaders have suspended practice till January, only six remain to join. Fifteen of the sixteen Narasaravupet vakils have suspended practice. Other centres are following.

Mahatma Gandhi wired saying:—

"Delighted over arrests. Hope people will remain firm but undemonstrative and absolutely non-violent. Would urge no hartal. Concentrate on the complete boycott of foreign cloth. Expect response."

The trial commenced on the evening of the 30th. Deputy Collector, Gundurow, deposed that the accused incited the people. Mr. Prakasam arrived from Bombay by morning mail and attended the trial. Doctor Subramanyam, Secretary Provincial Committee, from Rajahmundry, Krishna Row, Editor of the "Kistna Patrica" arrived by the same train.

"ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS SUBSTANTIALLY TRUE."

This morning Desabhakta Venkatappiah was discharged, the District Magistrate saying that his (Desbhakta Venkatappiah's) statement was substantially true and he had always maintained peace. Desabhakta Venkatappiah said; if you believe my statement, then believe also my fellow prisoners' who are equally innocent and discharge them."

The trial is proceeding. The trial of other accused, Mr. Suryaprakasarao is unduly postponed though under remand. Three Palnad Muhammadan Non-Cooperators who were sentenced to 8 months are still kept in the Gurzala Jail. Mr. Prakasam is staying for two days.

A emergent meeting of the District Congress Executive Committee will be held this afternoon and the Provincial Executive Committee meets to-morrow. Andhra leaders are arriving. It should be added that Barrister Narsimharao is not arrested.

CELEBRATION IN MYSORE.

POLICE OFFICER INJURRED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 2.

News of a disorder and violence against a Mahomedan police officer during the Tilak anniversary procession on Monday has reached from Mysore where it is alleged, despite the magistrate's permission, the procession was stopped, the members of the procession maltreated, the pictures that they were carrying were thrown on the ground and it is alleged were trampled by the officer who in return received serious injuries from the excited members of the procession. An official enquiry is proceeding.

It is understood that the next annual session of the Indian Railways Conference Association commences in Simla in the second week of October.

At the opium sale to-day one hundred chests of Benares opium were offered and sold, the proceeds amounting to Rs. 4,72,650.

DHARWAR CASE.

UNITED STAND OF ACCUSED

NOT TO MAKE ANY DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 3.

The trial in the Dharwar shooting case began to-day at 11-30. The charge was framed and read over to the all remaining accused. They are charged under sections 145, 147, 149, 446, 447, 436, 457, 392, 395, 152, 332 and 307 of the I. P. C. The Court asked each accused to put in his list of witnesses. All the accused refused putting in the application that although they had proper and strong defence they did not want to give the list nor to make any defence in the Court as they fully believed that in the proceedings based upon the present investigation conducted by the culprit officials themselves they would not get any sort of justice that they had prayed at every step to Government to cancel the present investigation and to conduct a fresh one through an imperial and independent committee.

The Court after reading the charge finished work for the day at about 1 p.m. and stated that a committal order would be passed to-morrow at 3 p.m.

ALLEGED POLICE MOLESTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 2.

When hearing was resumed of the Dharwar shooting case only the 27th accused was kept in the Court. One witness when asked to see round the Court and identify persons who had taken part in the riot on the 1st of July pointed to two persons among the audience sitting behind the reporters as rioters. Again when asked by the prosecution to look to the other side (where the accused was sitting) the witness pointed to the 27th accused and said the accused was standing amidst the crowd.

After the case against the 27th accused was finished the other accused were brought into the Court from the jail and the prosecuting counsel summed up his case. He read out sections 146 and 149 of I. P. C. and stated it was ardent that an unlawful assembly had a common object which would be gathered from the shouts of the crowd and the acts following the shouts. He further argued that the accused had committed offences under sections 436, 457, 378, 395, 332 and 152 of I. P. C. and argued that there were sufficient grounds to commit the accused to the sessions and that the accused had suggested nothing against the prosecution and decline to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses. The Court discharged the 26th accused, Abdul Khadar Langoti, a Khilafat volunteer, for want of sufficient evidence against him.

ALLEGED POLICE MOLESTATION.

At the outset to-day. 27th accused, Madar Katakar, applied to the Court alleging that the police officers had been to his house and threatened his family members for the last two days to say that some of the accused brought kerosine oil from them to set fire to the liquor shop on the day of the riot and had also induced him to make false confession involving the other accused and threatened to arrest them if they failed. He further alleges that the D. S. P., his assistant and the D. I. G. of the C. I. D. came to the jail and asked him to make a confession involving the other accused and he refused to do that. His sons were asked by the police officers to tell him, that he would get pardon if he were to confess as the police desired, that he was afraid of his family members being tortured, and that the Court should do the needful to prevent the molestation. The other accused also applied to the Court through the Jail Superintendent as they were not at first brought before the Court stating the same facts contained in the above application and that the police officers high and low had been trying to get all sorts of false evidence against them.

Mr. Krishnarao Mudvedkar already discharged applied to the Court that he should be informed of the names of the persons who had deposed against him before the police as he wanted to take steps against them, that his *alibi* was strong and the witnesses against him were liars. The Court declined to supply the information as there was no provision of law for it.

EXECUTIVE HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

PICKETIN IN THANA.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHANU, August 2.

The volume of opposition to the order of Mr. Campbell, District Magistrate, against picketing in the Thana District, is daily growing. At a crowded meeting held yesterday under the Taluka Congress Committee auspices, Mr. Khare, senior pleader, in the course of an instructive address on the life and teachings ofo Lokmanya Tilak, condemned the said order as both illegal and arbitrary Mr. Kirtane, Secretary, Taluka Congress Committee, moved the resolution protesting against the order and approving the action of Thana District Congress Committee in organising opposition to it. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who presided, described the order as an act of executive high-handedness which had astonished even the most moderate men in the District. Nearly a dozen men came forward prepared to disobey the order and to take the consequences. More meetings are being organised in this Taluka expressing public indignation against this unjust and unnecessary order.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has telegraphed to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy conveying thanks for his Excellency's sympathetic telegram respecting the disastrous railway accident and stating his message which had been communicated is greatly appreciated.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

FREE AND COMPULSORY.

RESOLUTION ACCEPTED BY BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 3.

The Bombay Legislative Council devoted almost the whole of Tuesday to a discussion of Mr. Gholap's motion regarding primary education. The Hon. Member who is a nominated representative of the depressed classes had moved that free and compulsory education should be brought into force as early as possible with a view to bring it within the reach of the depressed classes. Dissatisfaction was expressed by several members as to the scope of Mr. Gholap's motion. It was felt that while free education was required especially in the interests of the depressed classes objection was taken to the mention of those classes only in the resolution, it being understood that all classes stood to gain by the reform advocated in the resolution. The wording of the resolution also evoked a good deal of comment It was pointed out in the course of the discussion that the same was defective in-as-much as it failed to specify the kind of education the mover wanted to be free and compulsory.

DR. BATLIWALLA'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Batliwalla of Bombay therefore with the previous concurrence of the Education Minister proposed an amendment to the effect that in order to bring education within the reach of all classes free and compulsory primary education should be the aim of the government's educational policy to be realised as early as possible. The amendment was generally regarded as satisfactory and favoured on all hands as expressing the goal of the Government in clear and explicit terms.

MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Before the resolution and the amendment were put to vote the Education Minister took the opportunity to explain his policy in the matter. He had all through his life stood for compulsory and free primary education not only for boys but even for girls and the strong sentiments expressed that day in favour of compulsion went only to strengthen his hands in his fight on behalf of the people. It, therefore, remained for the committee appointed by him to consider the problem of ways and means and to concern itself with such details as the curricula and locations of primary schools. The question of finance was in the speaker's opinion perhaps the most important and at the same time most difficult. Not that he was going to rest content with leaving the problem in the committee's hands. Ever since he assumed office if there was one question more than another that engaged his attention it was that of primary education and after very careful and anxious deliberation and consultation with departmental experts he had formed some ideas of his own. In due course he would place all these schemes before the committee. He had also considered the question of finance and had come to the conclusion that a resort to additional taxation in the interests of education was inevitable. He indicated the directions in which he hoped to raise the necessary funds. He would for his part favour the imposition of death duties and an increase in local fund case. But he hastened to assure the council that when he spoke of additional taxation he was very far from suggesting that all possibilities of retrenchment in the existing expenditure had been exhausted. The committee appointed for the purpose would explore all avenues of economy and even if the strictest economy was enforced the saving would hardly go to cover the expenses of the scheme of education which he was expecting the committee to lay down.

COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Mr. Paranjpye made it quite clear that the committee was appointed because he wanted his own ideas to be tested by the experience of abler men and nothing would please him more than its report was submitted in time for him to make provision in the next budget for the introduction of compulsion in selected areas. The system of double shifts in the preparation of which the minister had himself helped last year in Poona had brought the solution of the problem at any rate in the municipal areas much nearer and he was looking forward to the village panchayats which he was assured would come into being next year to provide the necessary machinery for the enforcement of compulsion in rural areas. He had therefore no hesitation in committing the government to the goal advocated by Dr. Batliwalla. The Minister's speech was effective in assuring the passage of Dr. Batliwalla's amendment which was unanimously adopted by the Council.

MATIARY FIRING COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Aug. 3.

After a full day's discussion as to the excise policy of the Bombay Government the Bombay Legislative Council decided to appoint a committee to consider and report in all their aspects upon the question of drink and drug traffic and their total prohibition. This was done at the instance of Dewan Bahadur Godabole who moved an amendment to the above effect.

On the Council reassembling after tea the President, Sir Narayan Chadavarkar, referred to the sad death of Lord Reay, a former Governor of this Presidency.

At the beginning of the day's business the Home Member took occasion to announce the personnel of the Mattihari Firing Committee, which he had promised earlier on the session. The personnel of the Committee will be as follows: Mr. Raymond, Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind, Mr. Harichandrai Vishandas and Mr. Gulam Hussain Kasim, a member of the Bombay Council.

THE WHITE-CAPPED SEA ON CHOWPATTY SANDS.

Photo by Mr. S. H. Lord of Matheran

ON THE OCCASION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LATE LOKMANYA TILAK ON AUGUST 1.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY

— ♦ —

CELEBRATIONS EVERYWHERE.

KHADI DEMONSTRATIONS.

The whole country paid its homage to the memory of the late Lokmanya on August 1st. Messages are pouring from all over India telling almost the same story of huge processions, unbounded enthusiasms, bonfires of 'bideshi' cloth, Khadi, demonstrations and soul stirring speeches of eminent leaders touching the life and work of the late patriot and exhorting the people to act up to the lofty ideals of great man—great by achievement but greater still by the work he made possible to achieve.

The Tilak day was observed among many other places at Saugor, Dadar, Trivundrum, Jambusar, Barsi, Gorakhpur, Bhiwanee, Lucknow and Hardwar.

AT BELGAUM.

BELGAUM, Aug. 2.

The Lokmanya's anniversary was celebrated yesterday. A public meeting was held in the evening in the Darga. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, presided. More than 6,000 people attended, practically all in *Khadi*.

AT RAIPUR

RAIPUR, Aug. 2.

The Tilak anniversary and *Khadi* demonstration were most enthusiastically celebrated at Raipur to-day. 15,000 to 20,000 people joined the procession. All boys of the national school, orphanage, municipal schools, all akharas and Khilafat, Sewasamiti volunteers were in it. Khadi dress and Gandhi cap were most enthusiastically adopted by all demonstrators. Photographs of Lokmanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi and the Bharat Mata were most tastefully decorated with garlands and flowers and taken along with the procession. The national flag was loudly cheered all along the route. Boycott of foreign cloth has been successful. Most cloth merchants have pledged not to indent any foreign cloth. A mass meeting will be held in Gandhi Chouk this evening.

AT MANGROL.

MANGROL, Aug. 2.

A largely attended public meeting was held yesterday at Mangrol under the auspices of Prajamandal. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Valuable clothes were burnt? About two hundred people took the vow to use Swadeshi cloth. People were advised to give up drinking and use Swadeshi cloth.

AT GODHRA.

GODHRA, August 2.

There was a grand *Khadar* procession at Godhra and also a big *holi* of foreign clothes yesterday to celebrate anniversary of Lok. Tilak. Students of the national school sang national songs and carried national flags. Bullocks that carried foreign clothes and the carts were decked with hats, ties and collars. A big *holi* was arranged at the city tank, more than eight thousand men were present. The national workers of the place were all in *Khadar* uniform and white caps.

AT HUBLI

HUBLI, Aug. 2.

There was a big procession with Lokmanya's photograph. A public meeting of about four thousand people was held in the evening. Several speakers addressed the meeting. A bonfire of foreign clothes was made after the meeting. When the collections of foreign clothes was set fire to, many on the spot threw off their hats, jackets, etc., into the fire. For the last two days *khadi* was taken from house to house and supplied to the people. There is a great awakening among all classes of people for the use of Swadeshi cloths. At night there was *bhajan* and *kirtan*.

AT HISSAR.

HISSAR, Aug. 2.

The Lokmanya's death anniversary was celebrated with great enthusiasm. A large number of ladies attended the meeting and witnessed the bonfire. Speeches were delivered on Lokmanya's life and Swadeshi. A majority of lawyers have adopted khadar. A complete boycott of foreign cloth is expected by the end of September.

AT KUMTA.

KUMTA, Aug. 2.

The Kumta citizens celebrated the Tilak anniversary with great eclat. A procession started from the Shri Shanterikamakshi temple and passing through all the principal thoroughfares, which were decorated returned to the temple, where in a mass meeting under the presidency of Mr. Madhav Shanbhag. Speeches were made on the lifework of the great patriot. The meeting dispersed after singing of patriotic and national songs.

AT POONA

POONA, Aug. 2.

The 1st of August, the first anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak's demise was observed in Poona with great enthusiasm. Addresses were delivered in the Ferguson College by Professor Limaye, in the Deccan College by Messrs. Bhopatkar and D. V. Gokhale under the presidentship of Principal Wilkinson of the College. A big public meeting was held in the evening in the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha Hall when speeches were delivered by Messrs. Paranjpye, Avate, Gokhale and Bophatkar describing Tilak's life work and exhorting the people to boycott foreign cloth and use Swadesh cloth.

AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, Aug. 2.

August 1st passed off quietly in Karachi. Owing to rain the procession of Khaddar wearers was postponed till late in the morning. A small number of people took part in the procession. A bonfire of foreign clothes was made in the evening which was witnessed by a big crowd. The heap of clothes was not of imposing size though people assembled threw their caps into the fire. Most people seem to have reserved their clothes for the relief of the sufferers in Smyrna. Another bonfire was held in the compound of the National School for delectation of Amil ladies.

AT WARDHA.

The celebrations of August 1st in Wardha were unique, grand and unexpected. The procession with the photo of the Lokmanya in Palki started from the Congress office at 5 p.m. It went through the whole city. People in large numbers came from far and near villages to celebrate the great festival Over 12 thousand accompanied the procession. All through there were seen Gandhi caps white khadi dress and shouts of Bharatmata Lokmanya and Mahatmaji ki jai. Two hundred Gandhi caps were distributed among the poor.

AT AJMER.

The first of August was celebrated amidst great enthusiasm at Ajmer. Volunteers collected foreign cloth for burning or sending to Smyrna and Africa. In afternoon a grand procession of funeral of foreign cloth marched through the main streets. A mass meeting was held at Choupar Nayabazar at night. Kunwar Chandkaran Sharada presided. National songs were sung by the students of the National School.

AT BANDRA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee a public meeting of the citizens of Bandra was held on Sunday last at 4-15 P.M. (S.T.) at the Bandra Municipal Town Hall when a large gathering had gathered to do homage and to pay a tribute to the memory of the late Lokamanya. Mr. V. J. Patel was in the chair. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. K. Natarajan addressed the meeting. All the speakers exhorted the audience to keep before their eyes the sterling qualities both of the heart and of the mind of the late Lokamanya. Mr. V. J. Patel, in his presidential address, asked the citizens of Bandra to carry out at least one of the objects dear to the heart of the late Lokamanya, namely, the economic independence of India and in this connection to carry out the boycott of foreign cloth to a successful end. With a hearty vote of thanks to the distinguished guests and the president from the Father Gonsalves and Dr. V. Tendulkar the proceedings terminated.

GANTUR.

The Lokmanya Anniversary celebrations proceeded joyously, ladies drawing the Swarajya Car. 10,000 poor persons were fed. A very remarkable meeting was held in the evening where about 20,000 persons attended, ladies numbering about 3,000. Mr. Prakasam presided. Doctor Subramanyam, Krishnarow Sitarama Sastri spoke rejoicing at the splendid response of Guntur District. Mr. Diguarti Ramaswami, B. L., head clerk, Sub-Court and a few officials announced resignation. Huge piles of foreign cloth was burnt. Mr. Maddi Radhakrishiah appealed for funds for distributing Swadeshi cloth to the poor. The respone was instantaneous, some ladies giving gold ornaments. The President conveyed the Mahatma's message, expressing unbounded faith in Andhra. When the President mentioned Mr. Venkatapayya's name, the whole audience remained silent. The Bombay Mandvi Congress Committee presented a Swarajya flag and a Tilak bust to Guntur District Committee, through Mr. Siram Venkatasubbarow. The flag was the same which Mahatma Gandhi had carried in his car and collected 15 lakhs of rupees for the Swarajya Fund.

A KHILAFAT WORKER SENT TO JAIL

From a Correspondent.

MUTTRA. Aug. 2.

The Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Muttra, wires:—

Maulana Nisarahmed, Cawnpori. charged with sections 124 A 153 was sentenced today for six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 124A. The charge under section 153 could not be proved against Maulana. The Maulana was very cheerful and firm. Maulanas Majeed Badauni, Fakhir Kamaluddin Jafri, Allahabad, were present when judgment was pronounced.

GANDHI CAP.

GOVT. INSTRUCTIONS IN C. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 3.

In to-day's meeting of the Council eighty questions were answered. In reply to a question regarding circular orders issued by the Judicial Commissioner to the District Judges about wearing of the Gandhi caps by the Government servants, Mr. Nelson, on behalf of the Government, replied that the circular referred to prohibited Government servants in the Judicial Commissioner's Court from acting in any way calculated to indicate sympathy with the N.C.O. movement and from wearing a Gandhi cap professedly as a badge of N.C.O. and Government has a right to demand its servants to conform to certain standards of personal conduct, including dress and to eschew any open association, with the movement designed to subvert Government and the J. C. issued a circular in accordance with the Government instructions.

MR GANDHI'S TOUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 3.

Mr. Gandhi will visit Allahabad on the 7th instant and address a public meeting Public are asked to send their bidesh: clothes to be burnt on the occasion.

ONE LAC FOR PRINCE'S VISIT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 2.

On the motion of Sir Ludvic Porter the supplementary budget was passed to-day. The only discussion of importance related to the motion to reduce the demand under Miscellaneous with regard to the increase of salary to the Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Boilers in these provinces. Personal allegations were made against the officers and suggestions were made that an increase could be granted only to incumbent with superior qualifications. It transpired during the discussion that the Finance Committee had not recommended increase with retrospective effect.

In moving the demand of one lakh for the Prince of Wales' visit sir Ludvic thought it was the desire of the Council to make the Prince's visit to these provinces a success. He assured them that there would be no extravagance. It was Government's intention to spend as much as possible on objects that would bring permanent results. Replying to a motion to reduce demand under the educational grants-in-aid, the Hon. Mr. Chintamani availed of the opportunity to declare emphatically that it was the intention of the Government to give every encouragement to Moslem education.

ALIGARH RIOT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Aug. 3

Forty-three persons out of the 134 arrested in the Aligarh riot case were released to-day for want of evidence Out of the rest, twenty-three charged under sections 107 and 69 for riot and dacoity are still in jail. Fifteen or sixteen warraties are still at large and thirty persons are charged under section 147 for unlawful assemblage and under section 332 for preventing Government servants from the discharge of their duty. All the accused have filed their written statements. With the exception of two all have denied their presence in the Court on the July 5th and all complain to have fallen a prey to the vindictive nature of the local police.

OUR TOY COUNCILS.

(Continued from page 6.)

form of speech and practice of the House of Commons. The senior member of the Executive Council is supposed to be the "Leader of the House." Instead of being the Prime Minister in a national Government with a clear majority behind him of elected Indian representatives, the Senior Member of the Executive Council, who as a mere accident happens to be Indian at the moment, who is irremovable by an adverse vote satisfies the morbid interest of constitution mongers, who have given him this high-sounding name. The Indian, who is at the moment in this extremely illogical and indefensible position, would be an excellent Prime Minister under a real free constitution. But as it is, the Councils are no better than Councils granted by some of the Indian States without the reduction of the autocratic powers of the Ruler. The Councils can do only what the Government in their benevolence allow them to do. They can never do what the public want. The fear entertained by those who regarded diarchy as an impossible principle even during the period of transition have been more than realised. While it is theoretically true that the Ministers can introduce any measures they like in the transferred subjects, it would not be right to suggest that their power is real. They can be dismissed at any moment by the Governor. And since the Government holds, through the backward organisation of constituencies, a standing majority, Ministers must submit and get their programme approved by the Government, who are for all practical purposes their employers. The position of the Governor himself which is expected to act as a key-stone to the constitution during the transitional period does not give any reassurance at all. Instead of being in the position similar to that of a constitutional sovereign the Governor is only too much there. Instead of his wide powers of initiative and veto being held in abeyance for a very serious crisis they are being employed very frequently as a normal expedient. Whatever one may say of the policy of Non-Cooperation, it is quite clear that the present Councils appear actually to be a retrograde step in so far as instead of being merely advisory on matter of legislation as the old Councils were, they are supposed to be but in reality are not from the popular standpoint a central parliament controlling legislation, finance, taxation or capable of compelling the Executive to govern in accordance with popular will. There may be those who desire this farce in the nature of Councils to go on, but it is perfectly clear that if the capacity or otherwise of Indians to take care of their own affairs is judged by the working of these Councils as described above it would be grossly unfair. Nor is a period of five years or 10 years required to effect a revision since a period of so many months has disclosed the utter futility of institutions based on these lines. The working of the Councils, as at present constituted, possibly does little other harm, but it is quite clear that in its very nature it is not likely to do any good.

CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' DEMAND.

The following telegram has been sent by the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau to the Finance Department of the Government of India:—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber reiterate their suggestion in the matter of the Currency Committee that the Committee should have an Indian Chairman and a majority of Indians elected by Indian commercial and representative bodies and it should sit in India failing which the Committee will not command confidence of public."

U. P. COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATIONS DISALLOWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 2.

The Secretary, Legislative Council, has informed Pandit Hirdyanath Kunzru that three of his interpellations relating to the disturbances at Aligarh have been disallowed by his Excellency under Section 8 (3) of the Rules. Two of these questions enquired whether it was a fact that the police had compelled the clients of Muktears to leave the Court compound in spite of the protest of the Muktears and whether the people who had assembled near the Reserve Inspector's bungalow were severely beaten by the police. If so, did the Government propose to express disapproval of the action of the police. The other interpellation enquired about the amount looted by the mob in the Tahsil treasury.

GOVT, OF INDIA RUPEE LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Aug. 2.

The subscribers to Government of India rupee loan totalled Rs. 41,96,27,700, made up Rs 32,06,04,900 in six per cent War Bonds 1926 and Rs. 9,90,22,800 in six per cent Bonds 1931. They included respectively Rs. 10,014.400 and Rs. 971,200 received in cash in England by July 21st. The total included Rs. 1,48,31,050 subscribed by means of 5½ per cent war bonds 1921 and Rs. 2,50,40,850 by means of 5½ per cent war bonds 1922. Loan is still open for war bond subscriptions.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The market for jute shares ruled quiet with only small business reported Howrahs closing easier. Coal shares ruled steady with spirited demand for Bokaro and Ramgurh which stock rose to Rs. 39-8. Profit-taking was noticeable with regard to some of the higher priced securities. In miscellaneous section a fair turnover was reported at level rates sugar shares finding buyers. Dunbar Cotton closed easier at about 506. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 27, Bokaro and Ramgurm 39, Borrea 43-4, Burrakur 53-8, Central Pench 12-8, Equitable 39-4, Ghusick 27-8, Jainty West 17-4, Karanpura Development 88, Marine A 14-8, New Kendah 10-8, North-West 80-12, Ondal 49-12, Patmohna 10-12, Samla Kendra 20, Searsole 12-8, Sendra 32-4, Singaran B 13, Standard 84, Sudamdih pref 10.

Jute:—Auckland 182, Century 7-4, Empire 50-8, Howrah 33-12, Northbrook 49-8.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 8-8, Bengal Paper 74-8, Bararee Coke 15-12, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 4-12, British India Corporation 11-10, British India Corporation def 15-12, Calcutta Industrial Bank 6-8 discount, Cliveden Coke 16-2, Central Provinces Cement 7-2, Dunbar Cotton 506, Imperial Bank contry 357 s l, Indian Iron and Steel new 34-6 discount, Indian Standard Wagon pref 55, Kesoram Cotton 17-14, Madan Theatres Ltd 10-4, Reliance Fire, Brick and Pottery 20, Tata Industrial Bank 1-8 prem, Tinnevelly Textiles ord 16-8 and pref 71.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 60-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 60-8. War Bonds short loans at 100-6, 1925 at 100, 1928 at 100-4 and 1930 at 100 per cent.

At a meeting held at Allahabad on the Swaraj Sabha grounds six students, who were sent to jail from Partabgarh and have now been released, delivered speeches describing their experiences.

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DEVELOPMENT OR DESTRUCTION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In spite of the pleadings and protests of the pitiable residents, the Railway authorities have mercilessly stuck to their drastic opinion of dishousing thousands of residents of Grant Road. The Committee appointed by the residents has clearly put before the authorities, the pitiable condition of the dishoused people and as an alternative, has suggested a scheme differing very little from the railway company's scheme. This alternative scheme has not suited the company, and besides giving lame excuses, the authorities have failed to satisfy the public why this alternative scheme is not suitable to them. Nor do they clearly put before the public their own plans to justify their inhuman action of driving out ten thousand residents from their houses.

When the Germans destroyed houses in France and Belgium, there was a great hue and cry. Their action was termed as inhuman and ruthless, and they were called barbarians. At present, those who called them barbarians, are carrying on the same devastating policy in times of peace. Now which is inhuman, ruthless and unjustifiable? The Germans destroying the houses in time of war, or the railway company destroying the houses in times of peace?

Our benign Government is going to help the railway authorities in the acquisition or rather the confiscation of public properties. In this matter, Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton, a famous British author says, "I do not believe in the community of property, but I do believe that property should be distributed equally; one man should not possess a mountain, while his neighbour must be content with a molehill; and the owner of the molehill must not be made to pay tribute to the proprietor of the mountain. Such a system can only result in discontent and misery, dissension and waste. An economic order based upon an equality of small property holdiings would be productive of a far higher scale of general happiness, and I look forward to such an order as a possible solution of the widespread social and industrial unrest at present afflicting the world."

Let those who have subscribed to the Development Loan think of this: that with your own money, in your own country, from your own houses, against your own will, you ten thousand are to be mercilessly driven out!

With your 'own' money, implements will be provided to your own countrymen to destroy your own houses, and the wages of these workmen will be paid out of your own money. This is the merit of the Development scheme which is called justifiable and lawful in the teeth of public opposition. Are we to call this the Bombay Development Scheme or the Bombay Destruction Scheme?

The very idea of being to be dishoused and to be cast out into the streets in this time of lamentable houseless condition, drives one to a state of madness, and the pathetic pitiable cries of the houseless can only be heard by those who have human ears to listen and a soft heart to pity.

I, therefore, in the name of Humanity, for myself and for the ten thousand souls, earnestly appeal to the authorities concerned, to once more ponder over their devastating scheme, and withhold from putting it into force against public will.

If, the authorities persist in their drastic and inhuman project, and turn a deaf ear to the public pleadings, then let them not blame the public when they drive them fanatic by their merciless act. If the authorities are bent upon to defy the public protest, then they must expect the same sort of public defiance. The only course for the destitute residents will then be to practice the system of Passive Resistance, advocated by the Great Spiritual Soul of our country and it is very likely that the people in their fanaticism of houselessness might adopt the following lines of Sir Walter Scott, as their motto:—

"Thy threats, thy mercy, I defy.
Let recreant yield, who fears to die."

I earnestly pray that the people might not be formed to adopt such a motto, and may the Almighty guide the authorities aright.—Yours, etc.

K. HORMASJI.

Tardeo, July 27.

AMAN SABHAS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the evening of the 18th instant, Mr. Tarrachand Gajra, M. A. President, Congress Committee, Shikarpur, accompanied by a "Paramahans" and another arrived here to deliver a lecture on a purely religious subject, which fact was publicly known in the town. The lecture commenced, but the behaviour of some members of the Aman Sabha during the delivery of Mr. Tarrachand's lecture was most deplorable and astounding. If such things can take place under the Pax Brittanica, it must be assumed that the world, as it present goes on, must undergo a metamorphosis. If Mr. Tarrachand had not received timely assistance, his living in this world would have become precarious and in all probability, it would not have taken long before he departed from it. Such a site made people bite their lips. The assailants made a free use of their sticks against those who took steps to save those assailed. Several innocent persons were severely belaboured. There is a great deal of unrest and confusion in the town, and there was "Hartal" yesterday. If those in authority really care for the administration of justice and for the safety of the poor ryots, may it be hoped, that they will hold an impartial inquiry or appoint a commission of disinterested persons to do the same. The time is very delicate and it behoves those in authority to mete out condign punishment to the guilty without respect for persons. The "Aman Sabha" means an association, whose function it is to keep the people safe and not one, whose business it is to cause bloodshed. An impartial inquiry is bound to reveal the facts that preparations were made beforehand, that the Municipal Bhangis and cultivators with drums and sticks were placed at the scene of the lecture at the outset; and some were brought afterwards. The members of the "Aman Sabha" seated themselves on cots provided with carpets and big pillows and in that situation, they instigated the ruffiians.— Yours etc.

NANGARASI.

Garhi Yasin,
July 20.

Death of P. Nagablshanam, Vakil, and Secretary, the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee is announced.

The Viceroy granted interviews on the 10th instant to Mr. J. Chaudhri M. L. A. and to Rai Bahadud Dwarka Nath M.L.C. Dwarka Nath M..L.C.

A Simla message of August 1 says:—Orders for the disbandment of the following units raised during the war have been issued:—2/116th Mahrattas, 2/54th Sikhs. —(A. P.)

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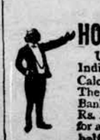

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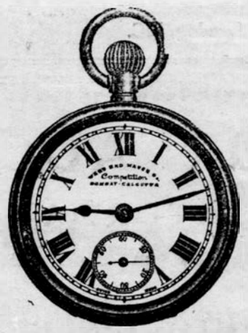

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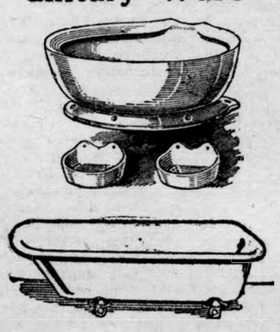

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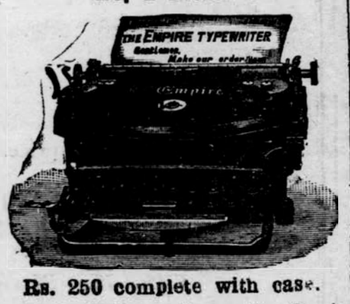

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